



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

TUESDAY, 8TH JULY 1952

VOLUME II—No. 10

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	657-668
II Half-hour Debate—Not permitted	668
III General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1952-53—cont.	669-733

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1952

PRICE, 6 annas

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 8th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chambers, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rajaji Hall.

* 51 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount is collected by way of rent when Rajaji Hall is given for the use of Congress Legislature Party; and

(b) if so, the amount collected during the last six years?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—(a) & (b) No rent is being collected when political parties in the Legislature are permitted to use the Rajaji Hall."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I have an assurance, Sir, from the Hon. the Chief Minister that the Hall will be freely lent to all political parties? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, he can draw that assurance from the present practice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Sir, is it not a fact that the Hall is lent not only to the Legislature parties but also to the Congress Party for holding meetings of the Congress Party? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, I must say that questions in relation to minor events of a past period are difficult to answer by way of supplementaries."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Will the Hon. the Chief Minister give an assurance that the Hall will be lent to all political parties in the future? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, if the distinction made between political parties and Legislature parties is kept in mind, I am sorry I cannot make promises that it will be allowed to all political parties. At present we have decided that we should use this Hall for State Government functions, for meetings of important Government and quasi-Government committees and conferences, whether Central or State, public meetings of a non-controversial and important character in which all sections of the public are

[8th July 1952]

eligible to and may in fact participate, for instance Sheriff's meeting for collecting funds and assistance for flood relief, etc. Now it has become unfortunately by convention an adjunct of the Legislative Assembly. It is practically a part of the Legislative Assembly with its overflow of ground accommodation. I do not think that I will be able to stop this in view of the vicinity of the Hall although it is different from the Assembly buildings. Therefore we have to use it for the parties in the Legislature and for necessary purposes in connexion with Legislative work."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why it is called Rajaji Hall ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am glad, Sir, the question is put. I am not aware of the reason at all." (Laughter.)

Extent of waste lands in the occupation of agricultural labourers.

* 52 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many pattas for Government assessed or unassessed waste lands have been issued to the agricultural labourers or landless poor since 1948 till now; and

(b) the total extent of such waste lands in the occupation of agricultural labourers or landless poor in the State and also the total number of such persons?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) The information is not available here and the obtaining of information by special references to each and every district for answering this most comprehensive question would involve great time and labour wholly out of proportion to the value of the information so obtained."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that a good number, as a matter of fact, thousands of agricultural labourers, both Harijans and others, are involved in this question and they are being evicted even though they have been occupying it for the last 24 years? Will the Government take this into consideration and issue a special Ordinance or pass an Act so that they may not be evicted from their lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government are not aware of the fact that the hon. Member just mentioned but I will go into the question."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Will the collection of the statistics help the Government to know the number of landless labourers as against landed labourers? "

8th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It may help, Sir."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Sir, is there any plan for assignment of lands and the issue of pattas to the landless poor and the scheduled classes who have been cultivating the lands for 20 years and more? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The plan has not yet fructified."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government that waste lands shall be assigned to landless poor or colonization co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, if there are any lands available for the Government, assignment to landless labourers is the first charge on them."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister that no useful purpose will be served in view of the long time that will be taken to collect the information required, may I ask Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the centre of gravity of importance has shifted to the agricultural side and whether the Government will not undertake to collect the statistics so as to give an overall picture of the position of landless labourers in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I sympathize with the fact but as the answer itself indicated, it involves a very comprehensive enquiry and the result will not be commensurate with the trouble taken."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that the Government in the past have declared that it is their policy to see that waste lands are assigned to landless labourers in preference to others, do not the Government think it necessary to collect this statistics in order to see that their own policy is being actually implemented by their own officers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the hon. Member's suggestion will be duly considered."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, will the ex-tappers who were thrown out of their profession on account of the introduction of prohibition, get priority in the matter of assignment of these lands to the landless poor? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think, Sir, if the ex-tappers are landless, they will also come under the category of landless people."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, will they have any priority because they were thrown out of their profession? "

[8th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, each question will be considered on its merits."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the fact that though the agricultural labourers have been on their lands for so many years they are not given pattas the Government will consider the question of giving them pattas immediately? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I do not know how the question of issue of patta arises at all. But the Government will consider the other thing."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is not aware that the Board of Revenue will have annual accounts of land occupied unauthorizedly? At a moment's notice the Board of Revenue can give the information if the Hon. Minister wants it."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Board of Revenue has information about so many other things but it has no definite information about the landless poor. This is a later phenomenon that has arisen in politics now."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the number of land disputes that arose since the Government assigned to political sufferers lands that had been previously occupied by the agricultural labourers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Will the pattas be given free of charge because the landless poor will necessarily be poor? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not think there is any charge for the issue of pattas unless it is by way of an inducement to karnams and village munsifs." (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I would like to know whether Government are aware that numerous complaints are made to the District Collectors about delay in the disposal of applications, because they are receiving thousands of applications regarding these lands and whether Government are going to see that the applications are considered and disposed of as early as possible, so that greater trouble is not given to Harijans and agricultural labourers."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The pending applications will be duly considered and the Government will pay their earnest attention to them."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether non-Harijan labourers are given lands for house-sites? "

8th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question does not relate to house-sites. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister said that there are no fees for the issue of a patta unless it be inducement that is given to the karnams and village munsifs. Do the Government recognize the giving of these inducements officially?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government do not recognize it at all either officially or unofficially." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I pass on to question No. 53."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" ఆయన ప్రశ్న వేసినది మేము. (అంటే వెనుక బెంటిలైజ్ కు వచ్చి నివసించుము.) సస్టి మెంటరీ ప్రశ్నలు వేసినవారు ముందుకూర్చున్న మెంటరీ మేము ఎప్పుడు నిలుచున్నా, మీరు మళ్ళీ చూడలేదు. నాకు ఇంకా తెలియదు. నా ప్రశ్నకు వివిధ సమాధానం వచ్చిందో నాకు తెలియదు." 8-45 a.m.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He says he does not understand English."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants any information, let him come and meet me in my chamber."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" I want to know whether the word menial in question No. 53 is parliamentary."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is parliamentary."

Revision of pay of public health menials of Fort Cochin Municipality.

* 53 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any letter or telegram from municipal authorities of Fort Cochin Municipality in the month of September of 1951 stating that the monthly payment to public health menials of Fort Cochin Municipality be increased to a minimum of Rs. 45 (basic salary and dearness allowance included) and if so, what was the reply given by Government;

(b) whether it was stated in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner that the monthly payments of the menials do not suffice to purchase the rationed articles due to them; and

(c) whether the Fort Cochin Municipality had proposed to supply rice to the menials at subsidized rates and what was the Government's reply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) A telegram and letter, both, were received in August 1951. The Commissioner, Fort Cochin Municipality, was informed that the question

[8th July 1952]

of revision of pay of public health menials might be considered after the Government had passed orders on the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Yes. The Government did not approve the proposal.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee, and if so, what those orders are? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government Order was issued only on the 29th March 1952.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government consider that the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act would enable the employees to lead a healthy life? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Only minimum wages are fixed. As a matter of fact, most of the municipalities are paying more than the minimum wages.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that a number of municipalities, like Tuticorin, etc., have not implemented the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee, and if so, what action do the Government propose to take? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question refers to Fort Cochin Municipality. Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the minimum wage includes dearness and other allowances? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It includes dearness allowance.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know, Sir, what scales of pay have been recommended by the Minimum Wages Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is Rs. 25 per mensem for grades I and II and Rs. 40 per mensem for grades III, IV and V.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Are the Government satisfied that a mere sum of Rs. 25 inclusive of dearness allowance can be a minimum wage particularly when the textile workers are getting Rs. 40 per mensem as dearness allowance alone? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have already said that almost all the municipalities are paying more than the minimum wages fixed by the Minimum Wages Committee.”

8th July 1952]

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ The minimum wage fixed previously was Rs. 28 per mensem inclusive of dearness allowance and it was asked to be increased as it did not suffice to purchase the rationed articles. If the minimum wage is now Rs. 25 per mensem inclusive of dearness allowance, do the Government consider that, by decreasing the pay by Rs. 3 the employees will be able to purchase the rationed articles? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is open to the municipalities to write to Government and fix the minimum wages and the Inspector of Local Boards will examine whether the municipalities can afford to pay the proposed wages to their menials.”

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ If in general practice the municipalities are paying more than the minimum wage, will the Government consider the desirability of fixing the minimum wage a little higher up? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The minimum wage was fixed only recently and the Government Order was published on the 29th March 1952.”

Reconstitution of the village panchayats.

* 54 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri V. Gopala Gounder is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to reconstitute the village panchayats under the provisions of the Village Panchayats Act, 1950, this year, and if so, when the elections will be held; and

(b) if it is by General Election, is it on the basis of adult franchise?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) The Government propose to reconstitute the existing panchayats under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, after holding elections to them, which are expected to commence from September 1952.

“ (b) Yes, the Assembly electoral rolls pertaining to the panchayat area will be the electoral rolls for panchayat elections also, with reference to section 12 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.”

Report of the Special Officer for the development of Ramanathapuram district.

* 55 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Officer for development work in Ramanathapuram district has submitted his report to the Government; and

[8th July 1952]

(b) if so, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy of the report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The report is under print and copies will be placed in the library of the Legislature in due course for information of the hon. Members.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are considering the report and whether they are going to implement any of the suggestions that have been made by the Special Officer?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“In answer to question (b) the Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to say that a copy will be placed in the library of the Legislature. May I ask, Sir, whether copies will be supplied to the Members of this House?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I have said that it will be placed in the library of the Legislature in due course. If hon. Members want any further assistance in the matter, the Government will be very willing to help.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the report submitted by the Special Officer for development work in Ramanathapuram district includes Pudukkottai also?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question.”

Sales tax on fish.

* 56 Q.—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have exempted fish catch including those cured in the fish-curing yard sold by fishermen from sales tax; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from fishermen's organization in the West Coast to the effect that the curers should be treated as producers of fish to be placed on a par with agricultural producers and therefore exempt from the sales tax and whether the Government have passed orders on these representations?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) The Government have not exempted fish including those cured in the fish-curing yards from sales tax. They have, however, revised the rate of taxation in respect of dealers in flowers, fish and mutton with effect from 1st April 1951, as shown below :—

(i) If the turnover of the dealer is not less than Rs. 10,000 per annum but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 per annum—Rs. 96 per annum;

8th July 1952]

(ii) if the turnover exceeds Rs. 15,000 per annum, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum—Rs. 144 per annum;

(iii) if the turnover exceeds Rs. 20,000 per annum, tax is levied at the usual rate of 3 pies per rupee on the entire turnover.

“(b) Yes. Representations have been received from the Dakshina Kannada Mogaveera Mahajana Sangha, the Fish Curers’ Association, Tellicherry and Thalayi, the West Coast Fisheries Association, and various other small associations that the sale of fish generally or at least in the raw state be exempted from tax and that dry fish sold by fish merchants should also be exempted from tax. The representations are under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Board of Revenue and the Director of Fisheries.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ May I ask, Sir, when sales tax on fish was first introduced and do the Government consider that fish curers and fish merchants also should pay sales tax? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ It is under examination, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the fact that there is a great shortage of food in our State and that fish is a supplementary food, will the Government consider the necessity of abolishing sales tax on fish altogether? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ As a general rule, it may not be done. But in certain cases, the Government have revised the rates of taxation as I have already stated in my answer.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the fishing folk are generally backward, will the Government as a gesture to backward people, withdraw collection of sales tax from fish curers? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ It is a general question regarding backward communities. As I have already said, the question is being examined in the case of those poor fishermen who are directly dealing in fish.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know whether this concession is intended for the fishermen who are actually dealing in fish or for the businessmen who trade in fish? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Sometimes the fishermen also deal in fish. But, actually this concession has been given to those dealing in fish business including those catching fish.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is the considered policy of this Government to continue to tax the essential food articles in this State? ”

[8th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I cannot discuss the policy of the Government in answering a question, Sir."

Scheme of Separation of Judiciary from the Executive.

* 57 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member Sri V. Gopala Gounder is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of districts in which the "Scheme of Separation of Judiciary from the Executive" is yet to be extended; and

(b) whether the Government intend extending this scheme to these districts in the near future; and if so, the probable date?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) Nine—

- (1) Madurai,
- (2) Tiruchirappalli,
- (3) Tanjore,
- (4) East Godavari.
- (5) West Godavari,
- (6) Krishna,
- (7) Guntur,
- (8) Malabar and
- (9) South Kanara.

" (b) Yes, it is the intention, but it is not possible now to indicate the probable date."

Extent of land taken over by the Government under Zamindari Abolition Act.

* 58 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of land taken over by the Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act ;

(b) the total amount of money paid to the zamindars as compensation up to 31st March 1952;

(c) the total revenue derived by the Government from those lands up to 31st March 1952; and

(d) the extent of such land granted to (a) the Harijans and (b) the landless poor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) The total extent of land taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act is 16,840.86 square miles.

4th July 1952]

" (b) A sum of Rs. 4.48 crores has been deposited with the Tribunals up to 31st March 1952 as advance compensation to landholders whose estates have been taken over by Government under the Estates Abolition Act.

" (c) The estimated revenue derived from the estates taken over by the Government was—

	RS.
Account for 1950-51	1,09,80,831
Account for 1951-52	1,37,38,700

" (d) The information is not available with the Government."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have decided on any plan for the disposal of the cultivable waste lands taken over from the zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is time enough to look into the matter, Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" ఎస్టేట్లు లాండు యాక్టు అనుబంధం ప్రకారం పట్టికలు తీసుకున్నారు. ఎన్ని అగ్రహారాలు తీసుకున్నారు? అందుకుగాను అగ్రహారంధారాల్లో ఎంత డబ్బు ఇచ్చారు? ఇంక ఎన్ని అగ్రహారాలు తీసుకోవలసియ్యవచ్చు? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is a matter of detail and I want notice, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know the basis of revenue assessment for the lands taken over from the zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot answer off-hand, Sir."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know how many estates still remain to be taken over by Government? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. K. RAMASAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether any compensation will be paid to the temples whose estates have been taken over or will the Government be pleased to make any interim cash payment to the temples in the meanwhile so that there may not be interruption in the daily ' pujas ' ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Interim payments are being made. Recently payment was made to the devasthanam authorities of some temples in Ramanathapuram district."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders in connexion with the lands that were disputed by the zamindars as kamatham lands, that such lands are to be allowed to be cultivated by the zamindars themselves? "

[8th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ This is a big question. I cannot answer it off-hand.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, my question is a specific one. It refers to certain specific types of lands which were disputed as kamatham lands by zamindars. When the Collectors were questioned they said that they had orders from the Government that these lands should be given to the zamindars until it was decided otherwise. I would like to know from the Government whether they have issued orders to that effect.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ On a point of information, I would like to know when the short-notice question which I have given notice of five days ago, would be answered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How can I say off-hand? The hon. Member can come to my Chamber. I shall refer to the Secretariat and give him the required information.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the answers given by the Hon. Revenue Minister in reply to question No. 52 are very unsatisfactory. Because that question involves the welfare of the State and also the policy of Government, I would request that a half-hour debate may be allowed so far as this question No. 52 is concerned.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak on the subject when the demand under Revenue comes for discussion before the House in a few days. I need not allow a half-hour debate now on this question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ When the demand under Revenue comes up before the House there will be ever so many questions involved regarding the policy of Government. As such I would request that a half-hour debate may be allowed to discuss question No. 52. When the demand under Revenue is discussed in the House, we cannot expect concentrated attention on this question being paid by the Government.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am afraid it is not possible. Hon. Member should know that we are sitting at a stretch from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Hon. Members will feel very hungry if the time-limit is extended beyond 1-30 p.m.” (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of information . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can come to my Chamber afterwards. I shall give him all the information required.”

8th July 1952]

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us now pass on to the next item in the agenda, viz., General discussion on the Budget. The hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar will now speak."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented to this House should be considered from the background of the circumstances prevailing in this part of the country now. Before I come to the main items in the Budget, I think I will be untrue to myself if I fail to congratulate the Government on some of their achievements. Before we begin to criticise them and ask them to do this and that, it is but fitting that we congratulate them on their achievements.

"I should first of all like to praise the magnificent work which this Government have done in relieving the distress of the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema. The achievements of the civil as well as the military authorities in having tackled the famine certainly requires the commendation of this House. Sir, I refer to the famine not to please the Government or congratulate them on what they have done, but because I want to bring to the notice of this House that the new taxation measures proposed by this Government should be looked at from the background of the enormous amount of money spent by this Government on relief works in Rayalaseema. Personally speaking, I am of the view that the money spent on account of famine in Rayalaseema could not alone be a sufficient justification for the Government coming forward with taxation proposals. It is not to this House that they should come for money. They ought to have directed their attention to some other place, viz., to the Government of India. My only grievance is that this Government have not sufficiently pressed the Government of India for money, particularly when the money is required to alleviate the distress in Rayalaseema. The then Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. A. B. Shetty, said a few months ago that he expected to get two crores of rupees from the Central Government by way of loan, for tackling the famine in Rayalaseema. I expected that the two crores loan would be converted eventually into a grant. What did the Government of India do? The Government securities held by this Government, which were worth two crores of rupees were sold. I should respectfully submit that the Government of India have not rendered sufficient help by asking the Reserve Bank to sell the two crores of rupees worth of securities which this Government held. Any broker in Bombay could have done it. This Government required as much as six crores of rupees to relieve the distress. What the Government of Madras expected was that the Central Government would give them half, viz., three crores of rupees by way of grant and the other half by way of loan. If these two things had been done, our financial difficulty would have been mitigated to a great extent. Even now it is not too late. I should expect the Hon. Chief Minister to bang

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [8th July 1952]

at the doors of the Government of India. I am sure that with the esteem in which he is held at the Centre, the Hon. Chief Minister will succeed. With the backing of the people of the State and with the backing of this House, I am quite sure that the Hon. Chief Minister will be able to get satisfactory response from the Centre and to that extent relieve the people of this State from tax burden.

“ While other States were able to persuade the Government of India to bear half the cost on their famine-relief measures, how is it that we have been neglected? I should like to say that during the last five years, the attitude of the Central Government towards South India has been very unfair. Time and again I have requested the Madras Ministers to go to Delhi and try to persuade the Central Government and see to it that our request is attended to. But they could not do so. Even our representatives in Delhi have not made sufficient representations to the Central Government on the floor of the Parliament to help us in our just cause. The representatives of Uttar Pradesh raised a hue and cry about their sufferings and to some extent they were benefited by the Central Government coming to their rescue. Our representatives in Delhi have not taken sufficient initiative in the matter. They ought to have moved a resolution in the Central Parliament. They ought to have seen that satisfactory response was got from the Centre. But what is the use of myself alone protesting? Even now time is not lost. I hope my remarks will reach the ears of our representatives at Delhi and goad them to wait in deputation on the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister of the Government of India and see that more money is given to this Government.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ On a point of order. I would like to know whether the hon. Member is talking about the Budget proposals or about the conduct of our legislators in the Parliament at Delhi.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great respect for my esteemed Friend, Mr. Ramamurthy; but my respect has gone down on his query. The reason for my talking in that line is to point out to all assembled here that on account of the Central Government not rendering sufficient financial assistance to us, we are now faced with additional taxation proposals. Time and again the Madras Government ought to have asked for more and more money. This House has got a right to ask the Government of India to render us more financial assistance. I am perfectly entitled to ask our co-legislators in Delhi, who were elected by the people of South India, to impress on the Central Government our difficulties. They have also been elected like ourselves by the peoples' vote. We have a right to expect that they would work for our welfare. As such, I think I am right in requesting them to render us all assistance.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ They are not interested.”

8th July 1952]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Oh! If there is one such group with that particular ideology I shall excuse them. There is no need for me to club them with others. I am sure that our other representatives would succeed in their endeavours."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Hear, hear."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" I would like to inform the hon. Member that we would welcome any resolution demanding that the Central Government should render us greater financial assistance. But that is entirely different from what the hon. Member is speaking about."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" We do not believe in demands. We believe in persuasions." (Laughter.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—" After the very effective way in which Rajaji has replied, I think there is no necessity for me to answer.

" Sir, it will be agreed on all hands that the Finance Minister-ship of the Madras Government is not a very happy one. He has been put to the trouble of finding money from even sources beyond his control. Hence it is absolutely essential that the Central Government should come forward with a grant of a few crores of rupees."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" May I know by what kind of persuasion? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Hon. Members on the opposite side may think of different kinds of persuasions. As far as I am concerned, my method would be to attract the attention of the Government of India by making effective speeches on the floor of this House.

" As far as the loan market is concerned, the Government of India are the controlling authority. It is they who monopolise the market. As such the State Governments find it difficult to increase their capital outlay. But considering the financial position of our State, we are happy to note that we are not involved in great public debts. Our debt position is very much better. Comparing our capital outlay with the benefits that would accrue to us from our major irrigation projects, we have every reason to be proud of ourselves. Considering the financial backwardness of several of the major States, we are happy to find that we are not so backward.

" Coming to our deficit of nearly four crores of rupees, how are we to meet the deficit? The Government should proceed with irrigation schemes, and effective representation should be made to the Government of India to come to our rescue by giving us liberal grants to push through our irrigation projects. Everybody in this House will feel disappointed if any useful irrigation scheme is slowed down. Besides, we should try to get loans from the open market.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [8th July 1952]

" As I said at the outset, I wish to refer to some of the creditable things which this Government have done. The educational concession which this Government have given to the children of the Non-Gazetted Officers, even though it was a belated one, should be welcomed by one and all.

9-15 a.m. " The decontrol of foodgrains is a matter of great satisfaction; there is no necessity for me to praise the Government, for praise has come from throughout the country, from all parts of the country, from all people. It only remains for the people now and for the representatives of the people to give full co-operation in order to see that the decontrol measures adopted by the Government are a complete success. Why decontrol should succeed is a point which need not be discussed now. But I should enjoin on the Government of Madras that it is up to them to represent to the Government of India that more rice should be imported from Burma, Siam and other places. Rice is available in those countries in plenty; it may be that it costs a little more and yet perhaps it is worthwhile getting rice from those places. I want to tell the Government of India through this Government that broken rice is absolutely necessary for the people in South India. The poor classes of people here require only broken rice as it is cheaper than full rice; and I hope that the Government of Madras will urge on the Government of India to send for broken rice from Burma, Siam and other countries. In that way also, we can make decontrol a success.

" Now I wish, Mr. Speaker, to turn to the fresh taxation proposals of the Government. Nobody likes fresh taxation of course, but still we will have to face the problem of additional revenue for the Government. We have got to give responsive co-operation to this Government. (Sri T. Viswanatham: 'Hear, hear'.) Why not? (Laughter.) You may also come over to this side and you are most welcome. (Laughter.) Probably that may also happen one day, and perhaps shortly; although it is also true that when you come to this side, we may have to go to that side and sit there; but that cannot be helped.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a good deal of agitation during the last four or five days, during the past week, that the surcharge on bus fares will sit heavily on the passenger and that the passenger will do continuous propaganda against the Government of the day. That is true. Some people ask 'are there no alternatives'? I am very glad to hear that the Motor Passengers' Association, or some association, of which I am unable to give the correct name, has suggested some alternatives. What I submit is that while we oppose the surcharge on the bus fare, we would request the Government to examine alternatives. Suggestions may come from anybody, and hon. Members here may suggest alternatives. One alternative suggested to me is that the petrol tax which is not now being put on buses and lorries, may be levied on them, and that would bring in about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs per year. I would commend to the Hon. Finance Minister and the

8th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

Hon. Chief Minister this suggestion and I would request them to give serious consideration to it. I am also told that in addition to this, the motor people themselves are willing to pay some amount based on the seating capacity of the bus, or pay some kind of lump sum in addition to the present tax, which again might bring in another Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 lakhs. On the whole, by adopting these two alternatives, we can expect at least a crore of rupees in the place of the Rs. 2 crores which the proposal of the Government is expected to yield. I therefore submit that these two suggestions may be considered by the Government as alternatives to the tax proposed, so far as buses are concerned. I am also informed that thousands of lorries and buses for which permits have been issued are not at present paying the tax. If the taxes due are collected regularly, I trust we can get some more money. I cannot understand why taxes are not now collected properly. Probably the reason is that after getting the permits, they are reporting 'sick' in the language of the motor people.

"As regards the betterment fee, one can have no objection to the levy of a betterment fee on land that has been actually brought into cultivation on account of big schemes such as the Tungabhadra project or the Bhavani project; but the Bill as drafted by the Government gives the impression that there is sufficient scope allowed for the Government to tax any land that might have had some kind of improvement on account of any kind of work done. I find even alteration work is mentioned there as one of the items which will form the basis for levy of the betterment fee. I submit, Sir, it is too wide a term, and I do not think it is really the intention of Government to tax all kinds of land. If the intention is really to tax only such lands as have been improved as a result of big schemes, then the language should be made clear. Even in the case of lands bettered as a result of big schemes, for some time to come, the rate should be kept at a minimum and raised only gradually in course of time.

"In regard to the tax on land, over which a hue and cry has been raised by the mirasdars, I may state that the objection is raised more because of the fact that the limit is fixed at Rs. 50, which means that it will affect owners of land of even five to six acres. I submit that if the proposal is to be given effect to, the Government will have to consider the advisability of raising the limit from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 or some such thing. That will probably go a long way to alleviate the apprehensions of the people and of the Members here who have raised objections in regard to this matter.

"There is another matter which I should like to bring to the notice of the House, and also to the notice of the Government, particularly of the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister. Let us not be under the impression that the famine-affected areas in this State comprise only the Rayalseema districts; there are many other tracts in this State in many other districts which are perpetually in famine conditions, such

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [8th July 1952]

as parts of the districts of North Arcot, parts of Madurai and the whole of Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram; they are almost always in famine conditions, and Government have not done anything to alleviate the sufferings of the people in these tracts during the last thirty or forty years. People in some of these parts have not even the amenity of having drinking water; and hon. Members who are hailing from such areas will agree with me when I say that at present drinking water is not available in most of these places. Thanks to the prompt action taken by the Madras Government, the military people have arrived in the southern districts from Rayalaseema and they are carrying on work with a view to deepen the wells. But at the same time, I submit that the expenditure on these military people, on their salary, on their rations, etc., will be thousands and thousands of rupees, while they are put on the work of deepening about 25 wells only in two or three taluks in the Ramanathapuram district and in Pudukkottai. It is hopeless waste of public money to spend so much on them and ask them to deepen only 25 wells in the course of a month or so; I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to look into this matter at once and see to it that orders are sent to the military people that they should carry on continuous operations with a view to deepen at least 200 to 300 wells in the course of a month in the Sivaganga, Karaikudi and Tiruppattur taluks. It is not necessary for me to refer to the fact that the Government of India are giving crores and crores of rupees to improve the Malnad area—some of us do not even know where the Malnad area is—I am told it is somewhere to the south of Bombay and north of South Kanara—it has an extent of about 30,000 square miles. Mr. Nagan Gowda probably can recognize where the area is. Mr. Viswanatham who knows all kinds of statistics probably also knows the area. We all know how that area is being helped by the Government of India. I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the House the condition of the area lying between the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts in the north and Danushkodi in the south—an area of the extent of about 30,000 square miles, which is actually lying waste. I want the Government to take up some major irrigation work there. According to the Finance Minister's review, minor irrigation schemes are practically coming to an end and the grants under the well subsidy scheme will also stop now. I want the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Revenue Minister to inaugurate some big irrigation scheme in this area and also put into effect the well subsidy scheme, in addition to taking up suitable minor irrigation schemes. Let the Government of India give us a few crores of rupees to carry on the Grow More Food work and the Rural Development work in this area. I do sincerely hope that this Government will succeed in getting a loan from the Government of India; but if they do not succeed, I now give the assurance that I will be able to see that a loan of Rs. 2 crores is raised in the open market for this particular purpose, if only the Government will float a loan. In such a case, I will go about in person and somehow get this amount from the people of the

8th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

locality, to be used for this particular purpose of developing that area. While on this, I should not also forget to impress on the Government the necessity for supplying electricity to this area. As a matter of fact, when we are not able to get the necessary water for irrigation purposes from the rivers and canals, we have to tap the sub-soil water which has to be lifted up; and in order to lift the water up, electricity is absolutely necessary, and it is because of the lack of electric power that irrigation cannot be taken up in those places. I would request the Minister in charge of electricity to tour the area and find out for himself how the area has to be developed. (At this stage, the Speaker sounded the gong.)

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only one more subject to refer to, viz., the question of headquarters for the Ramanathapuram district. The Ramanathapuram district has at present its headquarters at Madurai and it is not therefore possible for the officials to pay proper attention to the needs of the rural areas. We have all along been wanting a separate headquarters for the Ramanathapuram district; and now that Pudukkottai has come in, we demand, and I demand with the full knowledge of all the Members here representing that area, and with their full concurrence, that Pudukkottai may be made the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district. It has already got a hospital, a jail, courts, etc., and there are any number of buildings there which can be used if the headquarters is to be situated there. I trust, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will go through the Kudva report which has recommended that Pudukkottai may be made the headquarters of the district and come to a decision in the matter. My friend, Mr. Ramaswami, will then have the chance of Virudunagar being made the headquarters of the southern part; let him live in that hope and he will have my best wishes.

“ There are also two other matters which I should like to refer to in passing. I cannot refrain from referring to the educational policy of the Government. I am glad that in regard to grants for buildings the Government have given up the policy of fixing a maximum of Rs. 35,000 for a school and Rs. 75,000 for a college. I think they should at least give a half-grant.

“ In regard to education generally, I am sorry to state that the standards of education are deteriorating. I am not going to talk about the vernacularization of schools or about the medium of instruction; I do not want to take up the time of the House by referring to them, and if I do so, I will require much time, which I am sure you, Sir, will not allow me. One important thing to be emphasized is that the standard of University education has gone down, and I want the Government to tell the Universities so and also to help the Universities to raise the standard of education. Universities cannot by themselves do so, if the standard of education which has deteriorated in the high schools is not raised. In this connexion, I want to submit that the medium of instruction

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [8th July 1952]

in the University Colleges should continue to be English for many, many years to come. (At this stage the Speaker sounded the gong.) I may be given one or two more minutes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Sri V. V. Ramaswami."

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the presentation of the first Budget of this Assembly by my young and amiable friend Mr. Subramaniam, I very much wanted to congratulate him, but I am sorry to say that I must reserve it till the end of this session; because I find after going through the Budget, that there is no definite policy or any central idea running through it. Moreover, it is contrary to all canons of taxation and there is no human touch at all in the framing of the Budget. I find no account has been taken of the taxable capacity of the people in their present circumstances. The Government are aware that the purchasing power of the people has gone down very low. On account of the recent decontrol policy of the Government, it is perhaps considered that the people will be in a position to keep some more money in their hands, and that by way of gratitude, they will be able to pay some more tax to the Government. But, I fear, Sir, that the people, though they admire the Government for having decontrolled foodgrains, will not be ready to pay the additional taxes. We have therefore to be very careful before launching on any proposals for further taxation.

9-30
a.m.

" Before taking up the question of taxation, we must examine what are the duties of the Government. Governments in all the countries of the world demand taxes with a view to increase production and to spend them on social services and also on the protection of the people. But, in our set-up I find that out of the total budgeted revenue of Rs. 62 crores, nearly Rs. 20 crores has been set apart for Police and other departments. According to Saint Tiruvalluvar (இயற்றலும் ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த வகுத்தலும் வலிவது அரசு) the main object of a State must be to increase production and distribute it fairly and the last item must be protection. On the other hand, I find the Government have taken up protection first and are spending nearly one-third of the revenue on that account. In other words, Government have altered the priority given by Saint Tiruvalluvar in this great verse which I have quoted. Sir, the total income of the Government in the year 1939 was nearly Rs. 17 crores and we are spending these Rs. 17 crores on general administrative purposes. That is, what we got as total revenue during 1938-39 is now being consumed for major administrative purposes in the present set-up. Moreover, if we take into consideration every item of expenditure, there is very little improvement in expenditure under some of the important items. For instance, take education. In spite of an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs, the provision made under primary education is only Rs. 7 lakhs and at this rate, I am afraid, we cannot liquidate illiteracy in the State.

8th July 1952]

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

Under Public Health also, there is an increase of Rs. 18 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for establishment. Again there is a reduction under epidemics, but this is very bad, especially when there is famine and under-nourishment on a large scale. Under social amenities in particular, we must be very careful in providing for public health and sanitation in rural parts. We find that all these things are attended to in towns and major cities and rural parts have been neglected. Wherever we go in rural parts, we find no hospitals and no maternity centres, not even in important parts of the district. Such being the case, how can you expect the villagers to pay their taxes willingly?

“ Now, Sir, you have framed a Budget with a deficit to the tune of about Rs. 4 crores. I can understand it if you are going to tax people for providing more amenities, but when you propose to impose additional taxation and use the revenue from such taxation for capital outlay, I cannot understand it. It is not sound in principle and no economic pandit will justify such a kind of taxation. I am told that the Delhi Government, particularly the Planning Commission, have asked you to finance the various schemes by raising taxation. But, I do not know why you should be bound by the Government of India, especially when as my esteemed friend, the Raja of Chettinād, has stated, the Government of India do not treat us fairly. I may tell the Hon. Minister that so long as we are in the present set-up according to the present Constitution, and unless we get away from the political and economical shackles of Delhi, we will be treated like this and there is no salvation for us. If the Government of India ask us to resort to taxation for major schemes according to the Planning Commission, I would like to put the question, why should we say ‘ yes ’ to them at once? When the great Pandit Jawaharlal asked the Government of Madras to go slow with the Prohibition policy, did they pay heed to that advice? They did not do. Again recently our Chief Minister, Rajaji, boldly decontrolled the foodgrains—and rightly too—even though the Government of India might have thought otherwise. So, I think, if the Planning Commission insist on this Government that they should resort to more taxation, I would suggest to the Government of Madras to turn round and ask them, why should the Government of India give us only Rs. 56 lakhs when they get crores of rupees from tobacco and other duties, and why should they not give us more subventions. That is the question which this Government should put to the Planning Commission. I am also told that taxation as a means of financing capital expenditure will not be a sound procedure. Moreover, there is no boom for the surplus to be mopped up, but depression has begun; prices have gone down immensely and many businesses have stopped and the money market has become tight. Though the Raja Saheb of Chettinad said that he would be able to get as much loan in the open market as possible, I have my own doubts about it and people will not be forthcoming easily to contribute. I am informed that shortly the Finance Commission set up by the Government of India will be visiting Madras and at that time, I would

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[8th July 1952]

suggest to the Government to make out a case and ask them to restore the 18 per cent of the divisible pool which we had according to the Niemeyar Award—the Deshmuk Award reduced it, to 17.5 per cent—and give it retrospective effect. Again, Sir, we must also realize that in the rural parts, Government are not ruling but chill penury is ruling, if any person cares to go and see what is happening in rural areas. And, you will be astonished to know that the rate of interest there is one kalam of paddy a month for every hundred rupees. That will work out to more than 100 per cent interest per annum. Such is the distress that is prevailing in rural parts and lands are sold away to local money-lenders. That is the state of penury in rural parts. I would therefore suggest that some radical reform must be taken up as early as possible, since all lands are passing away from the poor ryots and cultivators. Moreover, when the Finance Commission visit Madras, I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will be able to impress upon them the need for getting at least 25 per cent of the divisible pool set up after 1950. I hope that the Hon. Finance Minister, with his wit and energy, coupled with the resourcefulness of the redoubtable leader, Rajaji, will be able to get more subventions and grants from the Centre and drop this idea of new taxation altogether.

“ Now, Sir, it is said that a stable Ministry has been assured for the governance of this State under our able Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. May I presume that Rajaji has enough backing to make an impression upon the Central Government and fervently hope that he will succeed in convincing the Finance Commission and get substantial subventions and grants for our State?

“ I now proceed to offer my remarks upon the various items concerning the departments under the charge of Hon. Ministers. In regard to food, I would like to assure the Hon. Minister for Food that the people are very much gratified with the present food policy of the Government. I have been a supporter of the decontrol policy for more than three years. I may assure the Hon. Minister that the people will stand by the present policy, but I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister and the Government that under no circumstance they will re-introduce controls again. The decontrol policy has removed the blot which was upon us and it is shameful for us to depend upon up-country States which have been demanding larger sums of money for foodgrains than we have been able to pay to our own cultivators. We have also been depending upon foreign countries for our food. This must be removed and has been removed. Therefore, I hope that should any unforeseen difficulties arise, the Government will rise to the occasion and carry the people with them and will not at any cost introduce controls again.

“ In the matter of co-operation, I would like to say one thing. The Government should not have their own ideas and then ask the people to co-operate with the Government. On the other hand, people want the Government to co-operate with their wishes and

8th July 1952] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

aspirations. So, Sir, the Government must be able to find out what the grievances of the people are. For the past 4 or 5 years though the Congress Party had been in power, people have been crying hoarse regarding the food control policy, but they did not pay heed to their voices and complaints and it was on this account that they lost their prestige and also their majority. So, the policy of the Government must always be to find out the aspirations of the people and pursue a course of action which is in accord with the wishes of the people. Then only the Government can depend on the co-operation of the people.

“ Now, Sir, in regard to the Board of Revenue, ever since the Indian National Congress was formed, the first resolution at every session of the Congress used to be the abolition of the Indian Council and next the abolition of the Revenue Board. Now the India Council is gone and the Congress Party has been ruling over us since 1947 but yet the Revenue Board is there. I do not, of course, say that the Board must be abolished all at once. What I want should be done is this. On this occasion, I remember that at one of the political conferences held at Madurai, the late Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, at that time the Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council presided. He was described as the broomstick of the Legislative Council by the ‘ Madras Mail ’. The first important resolution adopted at that conference was in favour of the abolition of the Board of Revenue. We have not yet done that. Yesterday, my hon. Friend, Mr. Jayaram Reddiyar, said that we must take measures to effect retrenchment. But retrenchment is not an easy affair. So, what I suggest is, you must convene a conference of Provincial Heads of Departments and tell them that people desire that expenditure should be cut down because administration has become top-heavy and ask them to suggest ways and means of effecting retrenchment to an appreciable extent, and if not, to prevent further increase in expenditure which is going on in every department without rhyme or reason. As a possible measure of retrenchment, I would suggest that the offices of Revenue Divisional Officers in the various districts may be abolished. I hear that such a system prevails in Uttar Pradesh.

“ In regard to education, Sir, I would suggest that secondary education should be taken away from the management of local fund authorities and run by private managements; and if private managements are not forthcoming, Government must undertake the responsibility. Recently, the Government of India have set up a Commission to be presided over by our distinguished educationist, Dr. Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. I hope the Commission will be able to make very good recommendations for a proper and suitable system of education to our boys and girls and I am sure the Government will be very glad to implement them when the time comes. I hope also that, if possible, the Government will be pleased to place the report of that Commission when it is ready before this Assembly for consideration.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to commercial taxes, there is much talk about the sales tax and it is said there is much evasion. It

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[8th July 1952]

is said that the multi-point levy affects prices at every stage and so there is much evasion of the tax. On the other hand, if the tax is levied only at a single point, there will not be this evasion and there will be increased revenue to the State.

"I would also like to refer to another matter in this connection. An Industrial Finance Corporation has been established and funds placed at its disposal, but I understand the funds placed at its disposal have not been exhausted. Some funds are also placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries, who considers applications for aid. To avoid duplication and delay in the disposal of applications for aid, I would suggest that everything should be done through the Industrial Finance Corporation.

9-45
a.m.

"As regards Prohibition, the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the people and this Assembly is against it. I am not in favour of repealing Prohibition merely to augment the resources of the Government. The Government want to prevent drinking, but the actual position is that there is widespread illicit distillation of various intoxicating drinks which are injurious to public health and morals. I suggest that a conference be convened and public opinion ascertained. I also suggest that as an experimental measure, the sale of toddy, only in one particular district on a ration basis might be tried. I hear that a similar system is obtaining in Sweden. The Tamil word '*kallu*' means only honey. Rajaji is a Physics graduate and he can find out at what stage toddy acquires the quality of intoxicating and spoiling the system of the addicts.

"Coming to local administration, I am in favour of the abolition of district boards. All district boards should be abolished. In their place, an advisory council or a miniature Legislative Assembly composed of officials and representatives of panchayat boards, municipal councils and co-operative institutions should be constituted for each district. For effective local administration, the revival of old taluk boards may be thought of."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—"Sir, I shall conclude in a minute.

"Ours is an agricultural State and attention must be concentrated on rural areas. Every village must be connected by good roads and every tank must be kept at its full tank level so that it may conserve all the rain water. The Government need not concentrate only on big dams and canals. There are many small rivers. By constructing dams which will also serve as causeways we can impound rain water and this water will be useful for all public purposes. That will relieve water scarcity, the wells and tanks adjoining the water course will have water, and that will also help agriculture.

"As regards co-operation, I am sorry to say that recently party politics have crept in. I request the Government to be firm and see that no room is given for party politics."

8th July 1952]

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received lists of speakers from various parties. About fifty Members more want to take part in the debate. So I reduce the time-limit for each Member to ten minutes."

SRI LAKSHMANA NARAYANA REDDI:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will allow the hon. Member to raise the point of order some time later on."

* SRI SOMASUNDARA GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக பல தடவைகளில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் நேர்மையிலும் மனுக்கள் மூலமாகவும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் இதுவரையிலும் ஒன்றும் செய்து கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. அங்கே இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாகி மக்கள் வருந்துகிறார்கள். இது விஷயத்தை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டியதை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ரொம்பவும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகாரிகள் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு விதைகள் கொடுப்பதில், கொடுக்கும் விதைகள் முனையாமலும் சீர் அழிந்தும் விடுகிறது. இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் நல்ல முறையில் விதைகளை காய்ச்சல் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்துடன் விவசாயத்திற்கு என்று கொடுக்கும் கடன் துறைகளில் பருவ காலத்தில் கொடுக்கும்படியாக உத்தரவு அளிக்கவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கிராமங்கள் தோறும் ஐந்து மைல்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைக்கும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"மற்றும் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் Headmasterகள், பல ஏழை மக்களுக்கு இடம் தராமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு ரூம்கள் அமைப்பதற்கு ரூ. 25 கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஹைஸ்கூல் Headmaster சொல்லுகிறார். ஏழை மக்கள் அவ்வளவு ரூபாய் கொடுக்க தகுதி உள்ளவர்களாக இல்லை. இவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் ஏழை மக்களை அனுமதித்து அவர்களை இலவசமாகச் சேர்க்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த ரூ. 25-ஐப் பணக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து சலபமாக வசூலித்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்குவதும் கஷ்டம் இல்லை."

"வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு என்று பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்திருந்தும் இப்பொழுது சில வேலைகளான, ரஸ்தா டாங்கி முதலிபன தடைப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அந்த வேலைகளை உடனடியாக நடத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஸ்பீசிடி கிணர் நிறுத்தப்பட்டதை இப்பொழுதும் இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து உதவியளிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மதுவிலக்கை கொண்டு வந்து நடத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதை நடத்தும்போது கண்டிப்பான முறையில் நடத்தி வந்தால் மக்கள் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியவரும். இதைப் பற்றி மக்கள் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருந்தும் இந்தத் தீங்கை அதிகமாகச் செய்கிறார்கள். திரு நெத்தனமாக கள் இறக்குவதிலும், திருநெத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதிலும் மக்கள் அதிகம் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் வீட்டுவாரியாக சமைத்துச் சாப்பிடுவதுபோல் இவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு எந்த முறைபைக் கையாளவேண்டுமென்பதை அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துச் செய்தால், நாடு நலம் அடையும் என்பதை உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்."

[Sri Somasundara Gounder] [8th July 1952]

“உணவு கட்டுப்பாட்டை எடுத்ததற்கு அரசாங்கத்தை ரொம்பவும் வர வேற்கத்தக்கதாக இருந்தாலும் கூட விலைவாசிகளை கூடுமான முறையில் உயரவிடாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு படி அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய் முதல் 1½ ரூபாய் வரை விற்பனை செய்கிறார்கள். அப்படி விடாமல் விலைகள் ஒரேயளவில் விற்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“டி.ரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல்களில் ஏழை பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இடம் தராமல் இருந்து வருவதைக் கண்டு வருந்துகிறேன். முக்கியமாக டவுன்சுன்லிருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டால் ரொம்பவும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். மற்றும் ஹை ஸ்கூல்களிலும் அதிகப்படியாக ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டி நமது டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு எஞ்சின்களையும் மற்ற கருவிகளையும் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பல இடங்களில் மனுப்போட்டாலும் கூட இரண்டு வருஷம் ஆனாலும் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இதில் ஏற்படுவரும் கஷ்டத்தை மக்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவைகளை சீக்கிரத்தில் கொடுக்கும்படியாக உத்தரவு அளிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்பு செட்ருகளை அதிகம் வாங்கித்தர வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இந்த எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்பு செட்ருகளை நகரவாசிகள்தான் அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதால் விவசாயத்திற்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமானன்கருவிகளை அவசியம் எவ்வளவு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்தவிதமான உதவி செய்தாலும் அவர்கள் செய்து வரும் தொழிலுக்கு லாபம் என்பது கொஞ்சமும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பது நன்றாக தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எந்த முறையில் சலுகைகள் செய்தாலும் அது போதாது. உழவன் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் உழவு கோலுக்குக் கூட லாபம் கிடையாது” என்பதுபோல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான லாபமும் கிடையாது. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு உதவி செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு உதவியும் செய்தால் நமக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு உற்பத்தியாகும் என்ற விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வெகு பணிவுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு எவ்வளவு செயல்வேண்டுமோ அவை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து மற்றொரு இடத்திற்குப் போகும் பஸ்களை போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தங்களுடைய வீட்டுக்கு கொண்டுபோய் விரிகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஊர்போய் சேருவதற்கு கால் மணி அல்லது அரை மணி நேரம் காலதாமதமாகி விடுகிறது. சப்-மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கும் சிலில் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கும் போவதாக இருந்தால் அதற்கு ஏற்பட்ட மணிநேரத்தில் போக முடியாமல் காலதாமதமாகிவிடுகிறது. அதற்குள் கோர்ட்டுகளில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்து விடுகின்றன. இந்த மாதிரி செய்யவிடாமல் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு அளிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் மேற்கொண்டு விஷயங்களில் அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அவைகளை உடனடியாக செய்து கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நான் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிறுஞரையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAY :—“கனம் உப-சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் புதிய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்ட சில காலத்திற்குள்ளாகவே மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களையும் வாட்டி வந்திருக்கும் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை ரத்து செய்தது இந்த மந்திரிசபைக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்குமே

8th July 1952]

[Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillay]

ஒரு பெருமையாகும். மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கும் இது வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்தில் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தானது அகில இந்தியாவிலும் பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. நமது தலைவர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தைரியமாக இந்த உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை ரத்து செய்திருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, இம் மாகாண மக்களெல்லோரும் இதை ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள், சந்தோஷப்படுகின்றார்கள்.

“உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை ரத்துசெய்ததானது நல்லதொரு காரியம் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால், உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடானது மீண்டும் தலைகாட்டாத முறையில் எல்லோரும் பாதுகாக்க முன்வரவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி, அரசாங்கமும் பொது மக்களும் மற்றும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட எல்லோரும் சர்வஜனக்கிரதையாக இருந்தால்தான் உணவுக்கட்டுப்பாடு மீண்டும் வராமல் இருக்க வேறுவாறாகும்.

“தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவானது பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான டன் தானியங்களை தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள பல ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு அனுப்புகிறது. இப்படி மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் உணவு அனுப்பியதும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது ஒரு மாத காலமாக மேட்டூர் தண்ணீர் வரவில்லை. ஒரு மாத காலம் கடந்துவிட்டது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான டன்கள் விளையக்கூடிய குறுகியகால குருவைப்பயிர் விதைக்க மிக தாமதமாகி இருக்கிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியில் மிக மிக முக்கியமான எங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக என்ன காரியங்களை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். நம் மாகாணத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உணவுப் பொருளை மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலிருந்து தருவிக்கும்போதும், வெளி தேசங்களிலிருந்து உணவுதானியங்களை இறக்குமதி செய்யும்போதும், கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகின்றன. அவ்விதம் செலவுசெய்வதைவிட நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில், குறிப்பாக உபரி ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் என்ன வசதிகளை விவசாயிகளுக்கு செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். இவ்வாறு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தல் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக வேண்டிய செளகரியங்களைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால் அநேக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான டன் தானியங்களை நாம் வெகு சுலபமாகவும் குறைந்த செலவிலும் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, இம்மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய அலைக்கட்டுகள், சிறிய அலைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டுவதற்கான திட்டங்களுக்கு கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் எங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சில பாசன வசதிகள் செய்துக் கொடுக்கப்படாத காரணத்தினால், பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. அந்தத் தரிசு நிலங்களைச் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குப் பெரிய அளவு செலவில் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியதில்லை. தரிசு நிலங்களை, சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தார்களானால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான டன் தானியங்களை உடனடியாக உற்பத்தி செய்து வெளி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு கொடுக்க முடியும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் எவ்வளவோ ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் சாகுபடிக்கு கொண்டு வராமல் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்தாலே தெரியவரும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள விவசாயத் தாழிலாளர்களுக்கும் மிராசு தார்களுக்கும் உள்ள உறவு நிலைமை பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய கூலியானது மிகக் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலை மிகவும் குறைந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமான கூலியைச் சரியானபடி கொடுத்து வாரம் குத்தகைக்கு சாகுபடி செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன பங்குகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதையும் நிர்ணயம் செய்வது மிக

[Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillay]

[8th July 1952]

அவசியமாகும். இரண்டு மூன்று தினங்களில் தண்ணீர் வந்துவிடும். சாகுபடிக்கு ஆரம்பிக்கும் சமயத்தில், விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் அங்குள்ள உறவு பாதிக்கப்படாமல் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக அதைக் கவனித்து, ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

10
a.m.

“ வெளி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சில மிராசுதாரர்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லா நிலங்களை குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்து அதன் மூலம் பல வருஷங்களாகச் சாகுபடி செய்து வருபவர்களை மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். சாகுபடி செய்ய வெளி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களையும் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மனக் கசப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்வதற்கு கமிட்டி ஒன்று நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஒருவிதமான பாதகமும் ஏற்படாமலும் அவர்களுக்குள் சமூக நிலை ஏற்படவும், அரசாங்கம் தற்காலிகமாக ஒரு ordinance கொண்டு வந்தாவது இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு விவசாயப் போன்ற அநேக வசதிகளைச் செய்திருந்தபோதிலும் இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது மிக அவசியமாகும்.

“ இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலவரி மீது சர்சார் ஜானது, அதிகமாக ஏழை மிராசுதாரர்களையும் பட்டாதாரர்களையும் பாதிக்கிறது கொஞ்சமான நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் பட்டாதாரர்கள் தான் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் சர்சார்ஜ் போடுவது மிகப்பொருத்தமான திட்டம். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் எங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மிக ஏழைகளான லக்ஷக்கணக்கான பட்டாதாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை சர்சார்ஜ் கொடுக்கச் சொல்வது மிகப் பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்காது. சுப்பிரமணியம் கமிட்டி அறிக்கையில் 150 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்களுக்குத்தான் வரி விதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது, இவ்வாறு செய்வது உசிதம். சுப்பிரமணியம் கமிட்டி அறிக்கை வந்த பிறகு தான் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் சமூக நிலை ஏற்படாமல் இருப்பதால் நிலங்கள் சரிவர சாகுபடி செய்யப்படவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முன்பாகவே ஏதாவது ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுத்து அவர்கள் திருப்திகரமாக வேலைசெய்வதற்கான சூழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவானது உபரி ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தபோதிலும், 100-க்கு 60 பேர்கள் நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மூட்டையொன்று ரூ. 13 வீதம் விற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்த நெல் இப்பொழுது ரூ. 20க்கு மேல் விலை கொடுத்து வெளி ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து வியாபாரிகள் வந்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மிராசுதாரர்கள் தங்கள் தானியங்களை தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மக்களுக்குக்கொடுத்துதவ முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகவே 100-க்கு 60 பேர்கள் நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அங்கு நியாய விலைக்கடைகளை அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ கல்வி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கல்லூரி வகுப்புக்களுக்குத்தான் அட்மிஷன் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதென்றால் இப்பொழுது, முதல் பாரத்திற்கு அட்மிஷன் கிடைப்பது கூட கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் இப்பொழுது இப்பிலியென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள், அதிகச் செலவில் பெரிய கட்டிடங்கள் வேண்டும், பெஞ்ச், மேஜை போன்றவைகள் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, அட்மிஷன் இல்லை யென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பிள்ளைகளை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளும் விதிதத்தை குறைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கட்டிட பரனிச்சர் விதிகளை மாற்றி, இன்னும் அதி கமான பிள்ளைகளை சேர்த்து சுலபமாக எல்லோரும் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லது, ஷிப்ட் முறையில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை

8th July 1952] [Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillay]

நடத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சட்டசபை எப்படி காலை 8-30 வரையிலும் 1-30 வரை நடக்கின்றதோ அதேமாதிரி ஷிப்ட் முறையில் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் 40 ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஒரே ஒரு கல்லூரி தான் கும்பகோணத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால், கல்லூரியில் சேர்ந்து படிக்க விரும்பும் மாணவர்கள் வெளி ஜில்லாக்களுக்குப் பேசே வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அதிக சிரமமும் பணச் செலவும் ஏற்படுகிறது. தஞ்சை தலை நகரத்தில் ஒரு கல்லூரி கூட இல்லாமலிருப்பது மிகவும் குறையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா தலைநகரில் மற்றொரு கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்துவது மிக அவசியம்.

“பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டம் ஏழை கிராம மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் அவசியம். எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் அவரவர் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்வதற்கான ஒரு பொருத்தமான சட்டமாகும். ஆனால் அதில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. நேரடியாக கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுப்பது போன்ற விஷயங்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். அந்தக் கமிட்டி சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்து பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டம் கிராமந்தோறும் சரிவர நடைபெறும்படி செய்தார்களே யானால் மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனமாக இருக்கும்.

“கிராம அபிவிருத்தி போன்ற பல இலாக்காக்களை சிருஷ்டி செய்வதை விட எல்லா ஸ்தாபன இலாகாவோடு சேர்த்து ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பஞ்சாயத்து சரியாக நடைபெறும்படிச் செய்தால், எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் நிரந்தரமான செல்கரியம் ஏற்பட்டு, அந்தந்த கிராமங்கள் தனக்குத்தானே தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தேவைகளைச் செய்துக் கொள்வதற்குச் செல்கரியமாக இருக்கும். சேவிங்ஸ் பாங்கில் அதிக ரூபாய்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களால் மிதித்து வைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. நடை முறையில் அந்தப் பணங்களை வாங்கி செலவு செய்வதற்குத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பஞ்சாயத்துக்களைச் சேர்த்து ஒரு கிளார்க்கு போட்டால் தான் அதை நடைமுறையில் நடத்திவர முடியும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்தக் கிளார்க்குக்கு ஒரு ரூ. 30, 40 பஞ்சாயத்து நிதிக்கிலிருந்தே கொடுக்க முடியும். அதைச் செய்வதற்குப் பல மாதங்களாக ஆலோசனையிலிருந்தும், அது நிறைவேறுமலிருக்கிறது. அல்லது உடனடியாகச் செய்ய அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு போட்டால் போதுமானது. அரசாங்கம் பிரயோஜனமான பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டத்தை செய்துபோதிலும், இதைப் போன்று நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வர சில விதிகளைச் செய்யாத காரணத்தினால் கிராமந்தோறும் பஞ்சாயத்து சபைகள் அமலுக்கு வந்தும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் சேவிங்ஸ் பாங்கில் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 1937-வது வருஷத்தில் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் மதுவிலக்கை கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அகில இந்தியாவும் பின்பற்றக்கூடிய ஒரு திட்டமாகிய இந்த மதுவிலக்கு திட்டமானது நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் சரியாக கண்காணிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் குடிதைத் தொழிலாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் மதுவிலக்கை சரியாக அமல் நடத்த தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆகவே, இந்த விஷயங்களைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented has not so far received the approval of all sections of this House. Even the Members of the Ministerialist Party have criticised one portion of the Budget or the other. My Friend the Raja of Chettinad, who is now a

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

[8th July 1952]

doughty champion of those sitting on the Treasury Benches, criticized the taxation policy of the Government. From the time of introduction of prohibition in this State, the financial position of the Government has been greatly affected. To make up for the loss of excise revenue, the sales tax was levied. Even with the enormous revenue derived from sales tax, the financial position has not greatly improved. So much was said about prohibition. Personally I am for prohibition. Though I did not belong to the Congress Party at any time, I was one who admired the introduction of prohibition by the Congress Government because of the moral aspect of it. If only the Government followed a go-slow policy, prohibition would have been a success. All of a sudden they introduced prohibition and they were not able to enforce the Prohibition Act effectively. That is why it failed. Everybody says that illicit distillation is a cottage industry at present. I do not say that. The Members of the party in power themselves say that. Even the very report of the Government furnished to us says that prohibition has been a failure. The report says that the non-official members of the advisory committee do not attend the meetings and that even the subordinate officials, whose duty it is to detect offences, are parties to the commission of offences. When such is the position, is it not high time for the Government to reconsider the prohibition policy and do whatever is necessary?

"The role of the Hon. Finance Minister is a very difficult one. When there is no adequate finance, he must resort to taxation. We find from the Budget that the people in the villages are taxed more than the people in the towns and cities. That is the policy underlying the present Budget.

10-15 a.m. "We find from the Budget that the demand for medical aid and medical institutions is growing more and more. Wherever we go, we find that the number of patients in the hospitals is increasing. What is the reason for this? The Government appointed a committee to report on the sanitary conditions in hotels and restaurants. The Committee says that it can go only into the sanitary conditions in hotels and restaurants and not into the nutritional value of the food or dishes served therein. That food plays an important part in the building up of public health is beyond question. I say that hotels and restaurants are creating and spreading diseases. Everybody will admit that they are there to produce edibles not for use but only for profit. Nobody can deny that when these people are producing edibles for the purpose of profit, they cannot be expected to use very good materials. When they use bad materials, naturally they become the cause of so many diseases. That is exactly the reason why year after year and month after month there is demand for fresh hospitals, and Hon. Ministers also are asked to go and open hospitals. It is not a good sign for a welfare State. I wish to see the day when Minister after Minister will be requested to go out and close down hospital after hospital. Then only we will be in a position to say that we are keeping good health in this country. The hotels are there not only to distribute

8th July 1952]

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

diseases but also to create diseases. Restaurants and hotels should be supervised properly. Or, if they are run by the Government themselves, the Government will get good revenue and at the same time they can preserve the health of the country. The Government can close down many unhealthy hotels, and retrenchment on the medical side of the administration will be possible. This is an important alternative suggestion I am giving. The Government may consider my suggestion notwithstanding the fact that the suggestion is coming from this side of the House. Let Government think over this suggestion, and see whether it is possible and feasible.

" I see in the Budget there is absolutely nothing to give relief to the poor people. There are so many poor people who are not able to help themselves. When we go out of the Assembly, we see a number of beggars near the hotels, bus stand, etc. The beggar problem is a very difficult problem no doubt. It is high time for our State to begin giving relief to the poor beggars. There are able-bodied beggars, and there are beggars who are not able to help themselves. If we can find some industry which would provide employment for the able-bodied beggars, we will be helping the able-bodied beggars greatly. The Government can then give relief to the beggars who are not able-bodied. This beggar problem the Government must immediately pay attention to.

" Regarding Harijan Welfare, we are spending so much money. In so many places in the Tanjore district, plots have been acquired, but the people are not a bit conscious of their rights and duties. Paddy fields have been acquired but for years together, no houses have been built. The houses that have been built are very few. The grow more food campaign has been affected by keeping the lands vacant. The people themselves do not build the houses, and there is no inducement also to build houses at an early date. In the name of the welfare of the people, much more money than what is spent for the benefit of the people, is being swallowed by the officers themselves by way of travelling and other allowances. From the administrative point of view, I say that the staff should be reduced so that the money that goes to benefit the people may be greater. In this connection I may say—the hon. Member Mr. R. V. Swaminathan was reiterating this not only now but also in the previous Ministry—that the Government should pay more attention to the advancement of the backward communities. The backward communities are the backbone of the country. It is not at all a healthy sign in any country where the backward community is very weak. The backward community is a very important community which must be supported by all means. The Hon. Chief Minister was saying that Communists were his enemy No. 1. If the economic position of the people is good, there will not be so many Communists. So, my plea to the Government is that they should do something more for the advancement of the backward communities than they have been doing so far.

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

[8th July 1952]

" Regarding retrenchment, Sir, I would say that for a long time now, work in courts has fallen; particularly on the civil side there is not even one hour's work for the District Judge. Yet, I am told that Government are creating new courts. There is no justification for this. I request the Government to take up this matter seriously and abolish some courts which have no work. The Government can thereby save some money. I have already given some suggestions about these to the Hon. Minister for Courts and Prisons, and if those suggestions are adopted, a lot of money can be saved.

" Regarding agriculture, the whole difficulty in the Tanjore district is that we have so far no legislation for agricultural labourers. Minimum wages must be fixed. If we are able to do this at an early date, the trouble between the mirasdars and labourers will be solved in no time. The grow more food campaign will not be affected, and Tanjore district will be producing more than it has been doing so far.

" The Kattalai high level channel in Tanjore district has been there from 1901. When I speak about Tanjore district, everybody may be thinking that Tanjore is a surplus district in food. But there are three firkas in my district which are affected by famine. They are Sengipatti and Vallam (of Tanjore taluk) and Gandarvakottai (of Pattukottai taluk). Anybody can go there and see the conditions. There is not sufficient water there. I do not know how the people are pulling on there for the last so many years. The difficulty is that there are not a sufficient number of persons to represent their grievances. The Kattalai high level channel scheme was ready four years back. I met the then Minister for Public Works (Mr. Bhaktavatsalam) in this behalf. He said four years back that the scheme would be implemented. If this scheme is implemented, 25,000 acres will come under the plough in no time. This has been neglected so far. Even now sufficient water is not available in those areas, and there are periodical famines."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Two more minutes, Sir, and I have done. If the Kattalai High Level channel scheme is executed it will be a great relief to the villagers of these three firkas, who do not have water at present even for their cattle.

" Regarding taxation proposals, Sir, I say that they would affect the poor people. The buses that are running parallel to the railway will be greatly affected. Already in certain routes where buses are running parallel to the railway, bus fares are higher than the train fare. With the increase of the bus fare on account of the proposed surcharge on bus fare, the charge will become still higher. The passengers will not then travel by buses but will wait for the train, and the bus operators will be greatly affected as a result. The proposed tax will affect the poor and the middle class people. So, I request the Government to reconsider this proposal and examine the alternative suggestions I have given and try to

8th July 1952] [Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

give relief to the poor people who are living in villages. They should at the same time find a way to tax the people in towns who are greatly benefited by all the beneficial measures of the Government."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is over. He will please sit down. I request hon. Members to adhere to the time-limit set. The hon. Member Mr. Dasaratharamiah will now speak."

*SRI D. DASARATHARAMIAH :—" ఉపాధ్యక్ష, 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరమునకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతిపాదించిన బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలను నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో కొత్తగా పన్నులను విధించుటకు నిశ్చయించినారు. ఈ కొత్త పన్నులను చెల్లించుటకు ప్రజలు సుముఖులుగా లేరని, చెల్లించలేరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కొత్తగా విధించబడిన ఖామి శిస్తులమీద సర్ చార్జ్ పన్ను వల్ల సాగుకు విభేద రూపాయలకు పైబడి శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారిందరు ఈ సర్ చార్జ్ కట్టవలసివస్తుంది. విభేద రూపాయలు శిస్తుకట్టే రైతు విమంశ భాగ్యవంతుడు కాదు. డెల్టా భూములలోనివారైతే చూడు, నాల్గు ఎకరముల ఖామి ఉన్న రైతులుకూడా అదనపు పన్ను కట్టవలసివస్తుంది. ఇది ఆతని తాతాతుకు మించిన పన్ను. అదేవిధంగా మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులుకూడా అదనపు పన్నులను కట్టుకొనలేరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వర్షంమీదనే పూర్తిగా ఆధారపడి ఉండే రైతులు అదనపు పన్నులు చెల్లించలేరు. వర్షాలు సరిగా లేకపోయినట్లైతే రైతులకు పెట్టుబడులకే దండగ వస్తుంది. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో దైవానుగ్రహంవల్ల వండిన సంవత్సరం అదనపు పన్ను చెల్లించాలంటే మెట్ట ప్రాంతాల రైతులు చాలా బాధలు పడవలసివస్తుందని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాగుకు విభేద రూపాయలు చెల్లించే రైతులకు ఇది వర్షంవచ్చేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఖామి శిస్తుపై సర్ చార్జ్ నేయటం తప్పనిసరి అయినట్లైతే 150 రూపాయలకు పైబడి శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారిపైననే విధించవలసినది చెబుతున్నాను. అయిదు వందల రూపాయలకు మించి శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారిపైన ఇంకా అదనంగా నేయటంవలన చాలా ఆదాయం రాగలదు.

"ఇక టెటర్ మెంటు ట్యాక్సు విషయంలోకూడా పేద రైతులకు చాలా ఇబ్బంది కలుగుతుందనే విషయం గమనించగోరాను. నామాన్య రైతులు ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్ను చెల్లించలేరనే దానిలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. పెట్టుబడికి, దైనందిన అవసరాలకు సరిపోయినంత ఆదాయం రాని సన్నకారు వ్యవసాయదారులను ఈ పన్ను విధించునంది మినహాయించగోరాను. ఇక ఎటువంటి అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలకు ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్ను విధించాలనే విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంత విచారించి చూడవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. స్థిరమైన జలాధారాలను కల్పించి రైతులకు సకలంగా నీటిని అందజేయగల ఆనకట్టలను, కాలువలను నిర్మించినప్పుడు అభివృద్ధి పన్నులను వసూలుచేయడం న్యాయం. అంతేకాని, ఇప్పుడున్న చెరువులను మరమ్మత్తుచేయించి, అటువంటి సందర్భములలోకూడా అభివృద్ధి పన్ను వసూలుచేయరాదని చెబుతున్నాను. సాధారణంగా మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో చెరువులు నిండవలసినట్లే వర్షాలు సరిగా ఉండాలి వర్షాభావం ఏర్పడిన సంవత్సరాలలో రైతులు ఈ పన్నులు చెల్లించలేరు. అటువంటి వారి విషయంలో లిబరల్ గా ఉండవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా రీ యెకరముల ఖామి ఉన్న రైతులవద్దనుంచి ఈ అభివృద్ధి పన్ను వసూలుచేయరాదు. కొత్త నీటివనరులు కల్పించినను వాటి క్రింద సాగు అయ్యే

[Sri D. Dasaratharamiah]

[8th July 1952]

భూములు వెంటనే మంచి పంటనివ్వదు. మంచి పంటకు వచ్చేటప్పటికి నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములైనను పడుతుంది. కాబట్టి అభివృద్ధి పనులు చేసినతరువాత అయిదు సంవత్సరములు గడచిన పిమ్మటనుంచే ఈ పన్నును వసూలుచేయ ప్రారంభించగోరాను. మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో P.W.D. చెరువులు, ఇతర జలాశయాలు మరియులు చేయించినా, ఇతర విధాల నిర్మాణములు జరిపినా అక్కడి రైతులనుంచి ఈ అదనపు అభివృద్ధి పన్నులు వసూలుచేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మరల కోరుచున్నాను. బస్సులలో ప్రయాణముచేయ జనాలమీద మైలుకు ఒక డబ్బిడి చొప్పున సర్ చార్జి విధించినచో, ఆ సర్ చార్జి అజమాన్యమే నమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వం కొంత యెట్టాల్సి పుట్టుతున్న పెట్టవలసి వస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వమునకు అదనపు వ్యయమగునెగాని ఆదాయము సరిగారదు. నీటిలను, బస్తీలను మిసహాయించి పట్టె ప్రాంతమునకు, పట్టణ ప్రాంతమునకు తేడాలు చూపించుటయేమంత మంచిదికాదు.

“ఇక ప్రయాణీకులవద్దనుంచి మైలుకు ఒక డబ్బిడి అదనంగా వసూలుచేసే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో విధించబడిన పన్ను కూడా మంచిదికాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రజలు ఈ పన్నులను ఇబ్బడానికి సిద్ధంగాలేరని, వారు దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించ వచ్చుననికూడా నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పానీంజల్లవద్దనుంచి ఒక డబ్బిడి చొప్పున వసూలు చేయవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారు యజమానులకు అనుజ్ఞయిస్తే వారు ఈ సాకుతో ప్రయాణీకులవద్దనుంచి ఎక్కడ డబ్బిడిని గంజివేస్తారు, ఎక్కువగా ఓవర్ లోడ్ చేస్తారు, కాని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి చాలా తక్కువగా చెల్లిస్తారు. ఈ పన్ను కల్ల ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అనుకున్నంత ఆదాయం రాదు సరికదా ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆడిస్తారు. ఇటువంటి పన్ను విధించడంవల్ల ప్రజలు జనంలేదు. బస్సులద్వారా ఇంకా హెచ్చు ఆదాయం రావాలంటే బస్ యజమానులవైన నే హెచ్చు పన్ను విధించడం మంచిది. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు బాగుగా ఆలోచించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“నేను నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని రాఘూరు నియోజకవర్గంనుంచి ఎన్నికైనాను. ఈ రాఘూరు తాలూకా తూర్పు కనుమల తూర్పు వైపున ఉన్నది. యీ తాలూకా పూర్తిగా మెట్ట ప్రాంతము. తూర్పు కనుమలలో కురిసిన వర్షము చాలావరకు మా తాలూకాగుండా ప్రవహించిపోతుంది. కాని మా తాలూకా ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి లాభము కలుగుటలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను ఇరువై, ఇరువై అయిదు సంవత్సరముల నుంచి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధతీసుకొనని కారణంచేత జలాశయాలు చాలా వరకు శిథిలమైపోయి రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు నడుచున్నారు. మా జిల్లా ప్రజలను ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా నిరావరణచేసికొని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆనేక గ్రామాలలోని చెరువులు మేట వేసిపోయినాయి, గట్టు తగిలిపోయినాయి. ముప్పదివేల రూపాయలు, పదివేల రూపాయలు, ఇరువదియైదువేల రూపాయలు, వంటి కొద్దిపాటి రూపాయలు, పదివేల రూపాయలు, ఇరువదియైదువేల రూపాయలు, వంటి కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తములు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లైతే ఎక్కడ గ్రామాలలోని చెరువులను బాగుచేయించవచ్చు. వేలాది ఎకరముల భూములలో చక్కటి పంటలు పండించవచ్చు. ఈ విషయములలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధచూపకపోవడం విచారకరమైన విషయం. P.W.D. చెరువులకూడా ఆనేకం మరియులు లేక పాడైపోతున్నాయి. యీ తాలూకా రైతులు నీటివసతులు యేర్పరచమని తరచు ప్రభుత్వమును మహజరులుద్వారా, రాయభార ములుద్వారా ఆనేకసార్లు కోరియున్నారు. అందులో ముఖ్యముగా (1) పిన్నేరు ప్రాజెక్టు, (2) వైడేరు ప్రాజెక్టు, (3) జువ్వడగుంట వరవకాలువ, (4) శివరాజు చెరువు, (5) కంభంపాడు-చేజ్ల కాలువ, (6) రేగడపల్లి చెరువు, (7) నైదాపురం వరవకాలువ. యిందులో నైదాపురం వరవకాలువ తగిలిపోయి 20

8th July 1952] [Sri D. Dasaratharamiah]

సంవత్సరములు అయినది. పి.డబ్ల్యు.డి. షెడ్యూల్ యీ కాలవ రివెయిరేషన్కు రూ 15,000 లు ఖర్చు అగును. యింతవరకు యీ షెడ్యూల్కింద రూ 30,000 లు రిమిషన్స్ యిచ్చియున్నారగాని కాలవ రివెయిరే షన్ ప్లాన్ యిందలేదు. యీ ఒక్క సందర్భముచూస్తే ప్రభుత్వం రైతులమీద యింత నిరాశా చూపుచున్నదో బోధపడుతుంది. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ బడ్జెటులోనైనను కొంత మొత్తమును కేటాయించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక కృష్ణా-వెన్నూరు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం గమనించండి. దీనిపట్ల ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నాణిక ఎంతో సక్తుం సంభవిస్తుంది. దీని విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులలో పెద్ద అలజడి కలిగింది. ప్రజలు తమకు సంభవించే సక్తున్ని తెలుసుకోగలిగారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఖాస్తా కమిషన్ వారికి ఎన్నో మెమోరాండంలు, మహజర్లు పంపుకొన్నారు. కృష్ణా నదికి సమీపంలో ఉన్న గ్రామాలవారి ప్రకృతి సహజమైన హక్కులను తిరస్కరించి, కృష్ణా జిలాలను దక్కాణానికి తీసుకొనిపోవడం న్యాయంకాదని, ధర్మంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కృష్ణా-వెన్నూరు ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల లాభం పొందేది ఆంధ్రులుకాదు. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల దాదాపు 135 గ్రామాలు 1,400,000 యకరములు పంట, తోట భూములు మునిగిపోతాయి. కాని హెచ్చు ఫలితం తమిళ జిల్లాలకు కలుగుతుంది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ విభేదాలు మరి పెచ్చిపోతాయి. ఆవేశ, ఆగ్రహాలు రచ్చిపోతాయి. కర్నూలు, కడప, కృష్ణ, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలో లక్షలాది ఎకరాల భూమి నీరు లేక ఊసరక్షత్రంగా ఉంటే, సమీపాన ఉన్న కృష్ణా జిలాలను ఉపయోగించుకొంటానికి ఆ జిల్లాలకు సరైన అవకాశం ఇవ్వకుండా కృష్ణా జిలాల ఆంధ్రుల సొమ్ముకాదని కొందరు రాజకీయవాదులు వాదిస్తున్నారంటే చాలా విచారించవలసిన విషయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇక ఈ కృష్ణా-వెన్నూరు ప్రాజెక్టువలన ఎంత ఖర్చవుతుందో గమనించండి. దానికి కావలసినది 130 కోట్ల రూపాయలని నేటి చిత్తు అంతనా. ఇది ఇంకెన్నో కోట్లు ఎక్కువ అవచ్చునని తెలిసినవారు అంటున్నారు. మిట్టకొండలను రోలచి, ఎంతో వ్యయ ప్రయాసల కోర్చి, ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించినా కూడా ఒక్కొక్క ఎకరానికి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసిన మొత్తము కనీసం చూడువందల అరవై రూపాయలుంటుంది. ఇంత హెచ్చు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మించుటకు ఎంతమాత్రము సమంజసము కాదు. రాజకీయ కారణాలవల్లనే ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును తీసుకొన్నారు కాని వేరు కారణంలేదు. దీనికి ప్రత్యక్షమయంగా సిద్ధేశ్వరంపల్లె, నందికొండపల్లె అనకట్టలు కట్టినట్లే కృష్ణా జిలాలను చాలావరకు ఉపయోగించుకొనుటకు అవకాశం వీర్చుతుంది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుల నన్నింటిని డెబ్బై, ఎనభై కోట్ల రూపాయలలో నిర్మించవచ్చు. కొత్తగా సాగులోనికివచ్చే భూమికూడా అదనంగా ఉంటుంది. వీటి పెద్ద పెద్ద కొండలను బ్రధలుకొట్ట నక్కరలేదు. సాగు క్రిందకు వచ్చే భూమికి ఎకరా లెక్కన ఖర్చుపెట్టే మొత్తముకూడా చాలా తక్కువ. బెటర్ మెంటు వస్తు క్రింద వసూలయ్యే మొత్తము అధికం. కొద్దికాలంలో నిర్మించవచ్చు. వెంటనే లక్షలాది ఎకరముల భూమిలో రెండవ పంట వేసి రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న ఆహార కొరతను భర్తీ చేసుకొనవచ్చు. ఇన్ని లాభములున్నప్పటికి ఈ చిన్న చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులకు ప్రత్యక్షమయంగా కృష్ణా-వెన్నూరు ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మిస్తామని వర్చిక్ వర్చు మంత్రిగారు శలవివ్వడం విచారకరం. నందికొండ రిజర్వాయరుక్రింద 5 తెలుగు జిల్లాలు సాగులోనికి వచ్చును. శిద్ధేశ్వరము రిజర్వాయరు కట్టితే 2 తెలుగు జిల్లాలు సాగులోనికి వచ్చును. మొత్తం 35 లక్షల యకరముల భూమి సాగుయగును. రాష్ట్ర ఆహార కొరత నిర్మూలించనగును. యిన్ని లాభములు, అవకాశములున్నూ

[Sri D. Dasaratharamiah] [8th July 1952]

కృష్ణ-వెన్నాడు కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వము పట్టుపట్టుట మంచిదిగాదు. గాన ఆపాధ్యక్షున ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించ పట్టుదల పట్టువద్దని, ఈ సభ్యత్వాన్ని, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నేను కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్య ఈనాడు చాలా లీన పరిణామాలు తెచ్చిపెట్టింది తయారైంది. మద్రాసు పట్టణ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు, తమిళులకు చాలా అన్ని ప్రాయజ్ఞాలు కలిగినాయి. నిజం ఆలోపించి చూచినట్లయితే మద్రాసు ఏ ఒక్కరిది కాదు. అటు తమిళదేశానికి, ఇటు ఆంధ్రదేశానికి అది మధ్యలో ఉన్నది. అది ఏ ఒక్క తెగవారిచేత అధిక్యపరచబడలేదు. మద్రాసుపట్టణం ఈస్టికి రావటానికి ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు, కన్నడిగలు, మళయాళీలు అందరూ సహనంగా పాటుపడ్డారు. ఇది అందరికీ చెందవలసిన పట్టణం. ఇది తమిళ దేశానికేగాని, లేక ఆంధ్ర దేశానికే గాని మధ్యలోలేదు. తమిళులకు తిరుచినాపల్లివంటి పట్టణం రాజధానిగా ఉంటే మంచిది; అలాగే ఆంధ్రులకు హైదరాబాదుగాని లేక నెల్లూరువంటి పట్టణంగాని. ముఖ్య పట్టణంగా ఉండవచ్చు. మద్రాసు నగరం అందరియొక్క నగరమై ఉండాలి లేదా అన్ని ప్రాంతాలవారి సమిష్టి రాజధానిగా ఉండాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ నగరం మన అందరియొక్క ఉమ్మడి సొత్తు. దీనిని ఏ ఒక్కరు తమవరం చేసుకుంటామనడం సబబుకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చినతరువాత కంప్లెట్లను తొలగించారు. అలాగే ధాన్య నీకరణను తొలగించారు. ఇందువల్ల రైతులు చాలా సుఖపడుతున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా రైతాంగానికి సహాయపడినందు లకు నేను వారిని రైతుల తరపున అభినందిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ప్రాప్తివిజ్ఞ విషయం గమనించవలసియున్నది”

10-30
a.m.

* Sri N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking in a general way about the Budget, I characterise it as the most oppressive Budget that has ever been introduced in this House, because it does not provide immediate and urgent relief to the people in respect of so many problems facing them now. It does not give adequate relief to the people in the famine-affected areas. It only tries to impose new taxes. So this Budget is going to be opposed by the people. In fact, this Budget was voted down in the general elections. Still the Government do not seem to take any lessons from the general elections. The same Budget and the same sources of revenue and expenditure were placed before the people during the general elections and the people who were very much dissatisfied, voted them down. The Government do not seem to take these things into consideration.

“ Now, what do the people want? They want relief from indebtedness, heavy rents and indiscriminate and heavy taxation. They want development of projects and of backward areas like Rayalaseema. But the Government do not provide any funds for the development of projects especially in Rayalaseema. So, I oppose the passing of this Budget in a general way.

“ Sir, the people are oppressed by corruption which exists in the administrative machinery. They do not get any relief from the

8th July 1952]

[Sri N. Sivarami Reddi]

Government. We are of opinion that only the common minimum programme chalked out by the United Democratic Front can solve the problems of the people and give them at least partial relief immediately. Otherwise, the people will not derive any benefit from this Budget.

“ Sir, I pass on to the question of famine. Famine is not a thing of the past. It has become more and more severe and is assuming alarming proportions. So, when the hon. Members of this House speak about the famine that is prevailing in Rayalaseema and other places, they have in their minds the lives of so many thousands and lakhs of people which are at stake to-day. We now receive reports from every corner of such areas that the famine conditions are growing serious. We get such reports not only from the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema but from Sattenapalle and Palnad taluks of Guntur district. Evacuees are growing in number. We also find hunger marches of people in Anantapur district. Three hundred or more people have walked up to Kadiri to represent their grievances. Similarly, about 1,000 ryots of Chandragiri have marched to Tirupati and about 500 people of Tadpatri taluk to Tadpatri to represent their difficulties. What does this indicate? Does this indicate that famine is on the downward trend? No, not at all. On the other hand, it is growing. I want to draw the attention of the Government to these things only to indicate that they cannot think of slowing down works and stopping gruel centres.

“ Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister says in his Budget speech that this famine is an unprecedented one. But what funds have the Government provided in the Budget for giving relief to the people? It will be seen that the relief afforded is not at all adequate. So, the assertion made in the Budget speech indicates that there is only a nominal recognition of famine and that it is done only to boost up their efforts. It shows that this Government want to just pass off this problem. I say it is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Hon. the Finance Minister to misrepresent the case. I say the famine in Rayalaseema and other places is unprecedented. I say so for three reasons. Firstly, this famine has been prevailing continuously for three or four years. Secondly, slump is overtaking every industry and there is all-round unemployment. We know, as a matter of fact, that about one lakh of people in Cuddappah district engaged in the handloom industry have been starving since March or April and roaming about in villages. Thirdly, this famine has affected a large portion of Rayalaseema and other places. For these reasons, I say this famine is unprecedented. Even the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister recognizes it. But nothing is provided in the Budget for giving relief to the people. So, I say this is only an eyewash just to mislead this House and the people outside in the famine-affected areas.

“ Now, I want to examine the various relief measures introduced by this Government in the famine-affected areas. First, let

[Sri N. Sivarami Reddi]

[8th July 1952]

me take up the question of remission. The policy of the Government has always been to exact as much as possible from the people. The relief sought to be provided by way of remission is restricted in so many ways. Several items are exempted for the purpose of remission. Some people are demanding remission of cesses. But this Government have not lent an ear to their demands. Secondly, the so-called objectionable cases are excluded for the purpose of remission. What are those objectionable cases? Wherever there are tanks in Rayalaseema, the poor peasants and labourers have occupied the tank-beds and cultivated them. But because there were no rains, there was no crop raised even in the tank-beds. But these lands were not exempted from payment of land revenue. These cultivators were taxed at the highest dry rate and they had also to pay penalties. I have got my own experience in Pulivendla and Kamalapuram taluks. There is also the instance of Kamasamudram. The people of Bonala and Intepalli villages were asked to pay about Rs. 1,700 by way of land revenue and penalties. The matter was represented to the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector but they said that it was an objectionable case and it did not come under 'remission'. After much pleading, they consented to reduce the penalties. We want a reply from the Hon. the Revenue Minister on this point. The sources have been divided as precarious and non-precarious sources. Some of these sources like the K.C. canal, I think come under the latter and the well scheme and the like come under the former. In the Cuddapah district, there are many lands . . ."

10-45
a.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit. Now hon. Member Sri Muni Reddi will speak."

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Members have ventilated their feelings regarding the taxation measures. Some of them have given some constructive suggestions too. As far as the taxation measures are concerned, I would like to point out that the revenue of the State is about Rs. 60 crores. How much of this is being contributed by the rural masses and what is the contribution made by the urban people, like merchants and other classes? For the money that the peasants are paying now, they are not getting any benefit from the Government. For instance, we have got in this State more than 85 lakhs of boys and girls of the school-going age. Out of this number, only 45 lakhs are provided with educational facilities. I do not know what will be the number that comes from the rural areas. Now, peasants owning about 5 to 10 acres of land in delta areas have to pay something like Rs. 150 as land revenue. Again, we have been told that there is going to be a surcharge which may easily come to about Rs. 20. All these taxes cannot be borne by the poor peasants. What are the facilities that are given to them? They do not have any good roads. Nor do they have any good hospitals. For instance, Hosur taluk is a very backward taluk

8th July 1952]

[Sri M. Muni Reddi]

which has a population of about 2,40,000. There is no Government hospital in that place. Supposing a patient has to be treated for some disease, we have to rush up to Bangalore or Salem, which will easily be about 100 miles. These poor people in the rural parts pay all these taxes and yet they do not get any benefits from the Government.

" Now coming to the question of production and cost of production, I may state that the cost of production of sugarcane including rental values per acre is Rs. 1,225. The total sale value of 25 tons comes to Rs. 1,350. The net profit is Rs. 225 per acre. Even if a man possesses ten acres of land, the total income will only be about Rs. 2,000. He has to borrow money for paying the taxes, as he has to pay something like Rs. 300 by way of taxes. Now, what is the money that is paid by the urban classes?

" I would like to give some concrete suggestions regarding the taxation proposals. The basis of taxation must be reorganized. Even if progressive agricultural income-tax is introduced, it will be better. If that is done, people having 5 to 15 acres of dry land will not be asked to pay heavy amounts as tax and will be asked to pay only a small tax. This will be a great measure of relief to the peasantry. As far as the urban areas are concerned, people who own big buildings are not paying any tax. Again the merchants in cities and towns and those who get a salary of over Rs. 200 are not paying any heavy tax. We are told that the Centre is imposing taxes on the richer classes of people. These people in the urban areas are now paying only a small amount as income-tax. Quite a few of them are paying the taxes imposed on them. Besides these things, the richer classes in the urban areas are not paying any tax to the State Government. The greater part of the revenue of the State is being paid by the peasantry, but no beneficial measures are bestowed on them. On the other hand, the urban people who do not pay anything substantial to the Government are getting all the benefits from the Government, like schools, colleges, roads, hospitals, etc.

" Coming to the other fields of taxation, I suggest that a capital levy may be imposed on those owning big houses. Those who are living in towns and who own big houses worth Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 get something like Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month by way of rent. They are not paying any substantial tax to the State Government. But they are given all the facilities. Again, those who are serving the Government are given certain educational concessions. For this purpose, I understand that the Government are going to spend a crore of rupees. Now, all these taxes are paid by the peasantry and I feel that the money received from them must be earmarked for affording some substantial beneficial measures for them. It is very necessary that this sum should be earmarked for that specific purpose.

" Apart from the capital levy on buildings, taxes on petty shops, sundry shops and other shops that are dealing in luxury

[Sri M. Muni Reddi]

[8th July 1952]

goods are quite welcome. If these shops are taxed, the State Government will be able to get a revenue of about Rs. 12 crores. If this is done, they can even remove the sales-tax, which is at present hitting the consumer very much. At present the merchants are shifting this tax to the consumers. I think there must be a direct tax on the petty shops, sundry shops and other shops dealing in luxury goods.

“ Even taxes on entertainment and absentee-landlordism will be very welcome. If the tax on petrol is increased to six annas, the common man in the street is not going to be hit. But, the other measures proposed by the Government at present, if imposed on the people, will certainly be a great hardship to the peasantry. They will not be able to bear the heavy burden of taxation.

“ I come from the Hosur constituency which is a very backward one and which has a population of 240,000. Regarding supply of electricity to this place, we have been demanding for its early supply. We have been presenting memoranda after memoranda to the Government on this matter. Nothing has been done so far. Now, I am told that the Government have prepared estimates to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs for the supply of electricity from Karimangalam in Dharmapuri taluk. I request the Minister concerned to take immediate steps to provide electricity to that place. Again, we do not have any good Government hospital there. There are three or four hospitals run by the district board. While we are paying heavy taxes to the Government, we must be given facilities like good roads, hospitals, etc. The entire basis of taxation must be reorganized and I think progressive agricultural income-tax is the only measure by which the Government can relieve the small peasants from the heavy taxation burden.

“ Regarding agricultural problems, the Hon. Finance Minister stated that he is not going to consider any fresh schemes. This is a difficult problem. In our State, during 1946 our agricultural production was about 7,111,000 tons of foodgrains and we had to import about 254,000 tons of foodgrains whereas in 1951 our production was only 6,111,000 tons and our imports were 712,272 tons. We must pay greater attention to improve our methods of agriculture. How can it be done? We have at present, what is called, the well-subsidy scheme. The Government have spent about eight crores of rupees on this scheme. What is the outcome of this? In my opinion, it is a mere waste of money, as the poor agriculturists have not at all received any assistance under this scheme. In this connexion, I would like to recall the remarks made by hon. Member Sri Swaminathan about conditions obtaining in his district of Ramanathapuram. In such places, where the peasants have to spend about Rs. 3,000 for digging a well, the Government's assistance in this regard was very poor. They sanctioned only a sum of Rs. 750 or so for digging a well. With this amount, it is not at all possible to dig a well. Even this amount did not properly reach the poor peasants. If they were lucky

8th July 1952]

[Sri M. Muni Reddi]

enough to get this amount, they had to borrow money from others to dig the well as it was not possible to do the work with the money that they received from the Government. So, only rich people came forward to take away the grants made by the Government under this head and they took to commercial crops instead of food crops. Even after spending this Rs. 8 crores on this scheme, we are not told whether there has been an increase in the production of foodcrops. Further, more than 3 to 4 crores of rupees might have been pocketed by the village officers and even some of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. That was the result. So, this scheme is a failure. If this amount had been utilized for effecting some improvements to some of the tanks that are under repair, it would have been much better. There are about 35,000 tanks and if this eight crores of rupees had been diverted to the improvement of these tanks, I am sure more than 30,000 to 40,000 tons of food-grains could have been produced.

"The Government must pay more attention to Research stations. We have got a Research station in Hosur. I think the Government must take early steps to have more such stations. They must maintain these in a satisfactory manner. Coming to the question of supplying seedlings to the agriculturists, I wish to stress that seedling is the most important thing that should be considered carefully by the Government. It is said that if we have good seedlings, it is possible to increase our production by over 12½ per cent. At present, the Government are supplying these seedlings through peasants. I think it is very wrong. The Government should arrange to distribute these things themselves. They have a number of agricultural research stations. They can earmark some 1,500 acres and cultivate the land themselves and thus supply good seedlings to the agriculturists."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time-limit."

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI:—"One more minute, Sir. The Government must themselves take steps to supply good seedlings to the peasants. I think that is the method adopted in countries like Denmark. Apart from that . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Order, order. Hon. Member Sri Ramasami Mudaliar will now speak."

* SRI V. K. RAMASAMI MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to take part in the deliberations of this House to-day. First of all, I would support the Budget, giving at the same time certain suggestions and alterations. Secondly, I thank the Government for the abolition of controls and also for showing educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and the children of the employees of the local boards.

"Coming to the surcharge on land revenue, according to the proposed sliding scale, it is seen that the rate goes above the income-tax level adopted by the Central Government. Already,

[Sri V. K. Ramasami Mudaliar] [8th July 1952]

11
a.m.

the land-owners are suffering a lot under heavy taxation, as they are paying at the rate of five annas in the rupee both by way of education and land-cesses. It will not at all be justifiable to tax them more. On the other hand, I would suggest that with a view to augmenting the revenues of the State, a tax on commercial crops like sugarcane, pepper, plantains and coffee and tea will be a very good thing. I hope the Government will adopt this policy which will bring in more revenue. I would request the Government to adopt the recommendations of the Subramaniam Committee of which the Hon. Ministers for Public Works and Finance were members. Our morning contemporary, 'The Hindu', has pointed out that measures of this kind may have a contrary effect, especially as the atmosphere is thick with rumours of revolutionary changes in regard to ownership, tenures, etc., which the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the Congress party are said to be contemplating jointly. Again, Sir, I am not in favour of preventing genuine partitions or alienations for a period of three years and I am of opinion that *bona fide* transactions should be allowed.

"Regarding the surcharge on bus fares, I feel it will hit the poor passengers hard who will be asked to pay at the rate of one pie per mile. As 'the Mail' has pointed out, apart from the fact that there will be scarcity of pies, if this surcharge is levied the bus owners will have to be at the tender mercy of the officials. There should not be any discrimination regarding the levy of the one pie surcharge on each passenger ticket. This will hit the poor passengers very hard. Further, as one of the hon. Members has just now pointed out, buses which are running on parallel routes to the railway will also be hit hard. Again, I am also not in favour of showing any concession whatsoever to the City passengers. Our idea is to help the rural population and as such there cannot be any discrimination whatsoever. If preference is to be shown to the Government Transport in the City, I am for showing the same kind of concession to cities like Kancheepuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli and other places. Then, I must point out that it will be very difficult to collect these taxes because, as I have already pointed out, not only the poor classes, but the middle classes will also be hit hard. Instead of this, a surcharge on seats may be levied. The rich can always manage to pay and the poor and the labouring classes may adjust themselves to the changed circumstances. It is the misfortune of the middle class at all times to bear all these taxes indirectly or directly.

"Regarding Prohibition, Sir, we cannot go back on it. I am not also for its abolition completely. I am of the opinion that inasmuch as it has become a part of law, the whole work can be entrusted to the Police department by withdrawing the entire Prohibition staff employed at present. If, however, it is not practicable, the Prohibition staff may be retrenched at least to the extent of about 50 per cent. If that is done, we will have a saving of not less than 50 lakhs of rupees.

8th July 1952] [Sri V. K. Ramasami Mudaliar]

" I would like to make another suggestion and that is with regard to hotels. I suggest that hotels may be auctioned as was done in the case of toddy shops. This will bring in a huge revenue and we can thus augment our resources.

" If retrenchment is made properly in the existing administration, we can effect much savings in almost all the Departments of the Government. To quote one example, originally there were three Deputy Directors in the Education Department. Now there are four. Besides, there are several gazetted officers, such as Adult Education Officer, Library Special Officer, Audio-Visual Education Officer, Technical Education Officer, etc., and it is not known whether there is enough work for each one of these officers in that Department. Similarly, in the Revenue Department, there are the Efficiency Officers and innumerable Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, etc., on special work. God alone knows what they do. Some of the Collectors have told me that there are supernumerary posts in the Revenue Department.

" I next come to the question of treatment of local board employees. It is true that the non-gazetted Government officers and the employees of local boards enjoy some concessions. But the local board employees do not enjoy the same concessions as the non-gazetted Government officers. Hence it will be a relief to them if the local board employees are given the same concessions as the Government servants are getting. The Government have always created differences between their servants and the servants of local bodies in the matter of scales of pay, though the volume and quality of work done by both are almost the same. Qualifications and other conditions of appointment are practically the same and I would request the Government to treat the employees of local bodies on a par with their own servants.

" I would also like to say something about the existing condition of the district boards. In my capacity as President of a District Board, I have been experiencing lot of difficulties in the day-to-day administration. There is a good lot of restrictions on the district boards which have to be removed. The powers of these non-official bodies should be enlarged. The Chamber of District Boards has been repeatedly pointing out the various difficulties experienced by these bodies in their day-to-day administration. Even for sinking a well we have no powers. To start a dispensary, we have no powers. We have to address the different Departments of the Government with the result that the request is either turned down or there is protracted correspondence which amounts to negating it. They go on putting all sorts of questions with the result that we are unable to do anything.

" People have become road-minded. The Government must come to our rescue and give us grants during the first half-year. Now they give grants at a very late period with the result that we are unable to spend them in time and many of the district boards have been asked to spend from their own funds and then draw from

[Sri V. K. Ramasami Mudaliar] [8th July 1952]

the Government. This is not possible and the result is that the amount sanctioned at a later period lapses and we are unable to do any useful work and we incur the odium of the public.

“ Regarding the levy of betterment tax, the Government have been pleased to spend so much of the tax-payers’ money on big projects and it is but right that the landholding classes who grow more crops must pay this tax, if not at the rate now suggested, at least at some other rate. Therefore, I am for the levy of a betterment tax.

“ As regards extension of electricity schemes, Chingleput has been given a step-motherly treatment from the very beginning in all directions. Take for instance, roads. We are not given as much money as we ought to be given. All the people in the Presidency use our roads. We are given a step-motherly treatment regarding electricity. Almost all the districts have been given electric connexion. Though we are part and parcel of Madras, we are so many centuries behind and the projects said to have been sanctioned have not yet been taken up. The southern portion of the district—Chingleput, Madurantakam and Kancheepuram—has not been given extension of electricity. I would request the Government to pay earnest attention to this question and take up the work at an early date.

“ Finally, I want to impress upon this House that there are no facilities in Chingleput for providing drinking water for the people and ponds for the animals. We must, therefore, launch a scheme for deepening all the existing tanks and wells for this purpose. As has been suggested by the hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, I would request the Government to move the Central Government to give us more money since they are taking away a lot of our money by way of taxes on income and Excise duties like that on tobacco, etc.

“ With these words, Sir, I support the Budget proposals.”

* SRI N. PARAMASIVAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this occasion to ventilate the grievances of the agriculturists. The new Bills introduced are against the interests of the middle classes and the lower income groups. In presenting the Budget, the Hon. the Finance Minister has pointed out that the Bills were introduced only to cover the deficit in the Budget. Sir, the surcharge on land revenue and the surcharge on bus fares mostly fall on the middle classes and the lower income groups. I feel the surcharge on land revenue is most ill-timed. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue in giving the reasons for this Bill has pointed out that land tax is not distributed equally among all sections of the people and therefore, he has brought in this Bill. He also said that the rich do not pay the same assessment as the smaller peasants. I think, Sir, this surcharge will hit the middle classes hard. In fixing the limit of exemption at Rs. 50 the Government have not done anything good. This tax is worse than the agricultural income-tax in its scope. In the opinion of the public, the exemption

8th July 1952]

[Sri N. Paramasivan]

limit should be at Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. Then only the middle-class joint families will not be affected by this tax. This surcharge will not affect people paying Rs. 50 and less. Do the Government then feel that people who pay more than Rs. 50 by way of land revenue are having larger holdings? Certainly not. Such measures as this at this juncture will only aggravate the grievances of the middle classes who are hit hard.

“ Again, Sir, in presenting the Budget, the Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to the grant of remission to the agriculturists. In Vriddhachalam taluk, in Pennadam firka, subordinate Revenue officials have imposed a penalty of Rs. 30,000. That is a place where remission has been granted to the poor agriculturists. Then again, Sir, in the same firka a new tank has been brought under construction with great difficulty at Konur village. I know of a particular gentleman who is owning about 200 acres trying to get lands from the poor ryots in compensation for an area of 25 to 30 acres of his which fall within the new tank limit. The subordinate Revenue officials are trying to take away lands from poor people who are cultivating lands for the past fifteen or twenty years. With regard to the provision of irrigation facilities for this area, the main source of irrigation is the Willingdon Reservoir. It was opened for the first time in the year 1921 and for the past one decade it has not even been filled once a year. Under the old scheme this was to be filled twice in a year so that it might irrigate the 28,000 acres which come under this project. The Government have not taken any steps to see that this reservoir irrigates the lands which fall under this project. Again, Sir, the people of this area have appealed to the Government for extension of electricity so that they could bring the lands under cultivation by means of lift irrigation. This may be attended to. In regard to road works, the district board is not taking up roads according to the areas which need them most, but roads are taken up where they are required by influential Members of the Board. With regard to transfers of elementary school teachers they are often transferred to different and distant places. I would request the Government to look into this and also grant them adequate allowances. The fire service stations also are not properly distributed and I request the Government to station these fire service personnel at proper centres. Lump sums are allotted for Grow More Food schemes for the various districts. South Arcot has received only Rs. 15,000 whereas some others have received more than Rs. 11 lakhs. I request Government to make an equitable distribution of these grants.

“ Sir, this Budget is not in favour of the lower and middle income groups who form the vast majority of the people of the State and it is not in the interests of agriculturists who are the backbone of the country.”

SRI CH. S. R. MURTHI RAJU :—“ అవ్వయే, నేను తాదేవల్ల గూడెము నియోజకవర్గపు ప్రజల తరపున అభ్యర్థిగా ఎన్నుకోబడి వారియొక్క ఉద్దేశాలను ఆ సెంట్రల్ లో తెలియపరచడానికిగాను ఇచ్చటికి వచ్చితిని. కనుక వారి ఉద్దేశాలను ఇక్కడ సభలో చెప్పడానికివచ్చాను. ప్రస్తుతము ఈ సంవత్సరము కొత్తగా

[Sri Ch. S. R. Murthi Raju]

[8th July 1952]

ప్రభుత్వము పిర్వదినతరువాత, శ్రీమంత్ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కంట్రోలు లీసీవేశారు. అంటే ప్రజలు ఈనాడు చాలా సంతోషముగా ఉన్నారు. ఆ విధముగా వారికి కన్నుల పండుగగడస్తూ ఉంటే ఈ సమయములో ప్రభుత్వము రైతులకు కొన్ని కొత్తపన్నులను విధిస్తున్నారని తెలియకొని ఈ విషయములో రైతుల కష్టాలను వారి ఉద్దేశాలను ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియపరచవలసిందిగా నాకు ఆక్కడనుంచి కియ్యరగా ఈ విషయాలన్నింటిని ఈ సభలో తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ప్రస్తుతము మా నియోజకవర్గములో కొల్లేరు భూములు, మెరక భూములు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. కొల్లేరు భూములు ముంపుడువల్ల పంటలు చాలా నష్టమెసేతున్నాయి. తరువాత వర్షములేకుండా మెరకభూములు పండడములేదు. ఈ విధంగా పంట లేకుండా పాదపదురున్న రైతులైన ఇంకా ఎక్కువపన్నులు వేయడం అంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ సందర్భంలో మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో వ్యవసాయము కొరకై రైతులు ఎంత ఖర్చు చేయవలసియుంటుందో, వారి ఖర్చులు పోను వారికి ఎంత ఆదాయము ఉంటుందో సూక్ష్మముగా తెలియజేస్తాను. సాధారణముగా 20 ఎకరములుగల రైతు వ్యవసాయముచేయడానికి ఒక సంవత్సరమునకు అగు ఖర్చు ఈ క్రింది విధముగా ఉంటుంది.

“ఇరవై ఎకరములుగల రైతుకు వ్యవసాయముచేయడానికి రెండు పాలేట్ల ఉండవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఒక పాలేరుకు 20 బస్తాల చొప్పున, బస్తా ఒకటింటికి 16 చొప్పున 2 పాలేట్లకు సంవత్సరానికి రూ 640 లు అవుతుంది. మరొక చిన్న పాలేరుకు 10 బస్తాల చొప్పున రూ 160 లు అవుతుంది. పోతుల ఖరీదు—ఇది 5 సంవత్సరముల కంటే ఎక్కువ జీవించవు. జత ఒకటింటికి రూ 200 లు చొప్పున, 5 జతల పోతులకు 5 సంవత్సరములకు రూ 1,000 లు ప్రకారము, సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 200 అవుతుంది. ఇక ఎడ్ల ఖరీదు—ఇది 6 సంవత్సరములకంటే ఎక్కువ జీవితము కలిగియుండవు. ఒక జత ఎడ్లకు 6 సంవత్సరములకు రూ 1,200 లు ప్రకారము, సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 200 లు అవుతుంది. భూమి మరమ్మత్తుకుగాను సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 400 లు కావలసి ఉంటుంది. ఊడ్చుకుగాను ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి రూ 15 లు ప్రకారము 20 ఎకరాలకు రూ 300 లు అవుతుంది. కలుపుతీతకు, ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి రూ 12 లు చొప్పున 20 ఎకరాలకు రూ 240 లు అవుతుంది. కోతకు ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి రూ 12 లు ప్రకారము రూ 240 అవుతుంది. కట్టివేతకు ఎకరాకు రూ 8 లు ప్రకారము రూ 160 లు అవుతుంది. కుప్పమార్చుకు ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి రూ 10 లు ప్రకారము రూ 200 లు అవుతుంది. తరువాత ఫుల్లర్ 5 జతల పోతులకు, జత ఒకటింటికి రూ 8 లు ప్రకారము, రూ 40 లు అవుతుంది. మయ్య జత ఎడ్లకు ఫుల్లర్ రూ 30 లు అవుతుంది. ఇంక 5 జతల పోతులకు 1 జత ఎడ్లకు మేతకుగాను రూ 300 లు వడుతుంది. తరువాత భూములకున్న ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి రూ 10 లు ప్రకారము 20 ఎకరాలకు రూ 200 లు అవుతుంది. మొత్తము 20 ఎకరాల వ్యవసాయానికి రూ 3,310 లు ఖర్చుచేయవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ఎకరా నుండి వచ్చే ఆదాయము చూచినట్లయితే, ఎకరా ఒకటింటికి 12 బస్తాల చొప్పున, 20 ఎకరాలకు 240 బస్తాలయితే, ఒకటింటికి రూ 16 లు ప్రకారము, రూ 3,840 లు వస్తుంది. ఇందులో వ్యవసాయపు ఖర్చుపోను, పాడి పశువుల, కుటుంబ ఖర్చులుగాక, వచ్చే ఆదాయము రూ 530 లు. తరువాత పంటలైన ఇండ్లైన పన్ను మరోనూరు రూపాయలు పోగా చివరకు రూ 430 లో దిగుతుంది. కనుక ఒక 20 ఎకరాలుగల రైతు, సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 430 ల ఆదాయముతో ప్రతుకవలసి

8th July 1952] [Sri Ch. S. R. Murthi Raju]

ఉంటుంది. ఇన్ని ఖర్చులతోను, కష్టాలతోను రైతులు బ్రతకడము చాలాకష్టము. ఇప్పుడు రైతులకు చాలా అప్పులకూడా ఉన్నవి. ఈ సంగతి ప్రభుత్వానికికూడా తెలిసియే ఉంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు మీద రైతులకు ఖాములకు మెన్యూర్ మొదలగు పని కొనడానికిగాను మొత్తము 2 కోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు అప్పులు ఇస్తున్నారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు అన్ని విస్తృతముల ధరలు తగ్గిపోవడంవల్ల రైతులకు ఇతరత్రా ఎక్కడా అప్పులు పుట్టడంలేదు. కనుక వారికి అప్పులు ఇచ్చుటకు ఇంకా అధిక మొత్తము కేటాయించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఇకముందు వస్తులు అధికముగా వేయడమువల్ల వ్యవసాయముపైన నిరీక్షాహము ఎక్కువై పంటకూడా చాలా తగ్గిపోతుంది. 20 ఎకరాలరైతుకు సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 430 లు రాబడిఉంటే వంద ఎకరాలు గలవారికి సుమారు రూ 2,000 లు వస్తుంది. దీనిము మొత్తము మీద సగటు ఆదాయము ఎకరాకు 6 బస్తాలని, మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రముయొక్క సగటు ఆదాయము ఎకరాకు 7 బస్తాలని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఒకవేళ ఎకరాకు 1½ బస్తాల ప్రకారము పెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికినికూడా, ఆ వచ్చి ఆదాయము రైతులయొక్క నిత్యజీవితానికి సరిపోదు. కనుక ప్రస్తుతమువేసే వస్తులనుకూడా తగ్గించవలసిన ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. మరక ఖాములవిషయంలో ఇవి కొన్ని సంవత్సరములు పంటకు వస్తాయి, కొన్ని సంవత్సరములకు పంటకురాలవు. కొల్లేరుఖాములైతే 3 సంవత్సరములకొక పర్యాయము మాత్రము పండుతాయి. పండవి సంవత్సరములలో వాటికి అనవసరపు ఖర్చులు అనవసరపు వస్తులు వెల్లింపవలసియుంటుంది. దీనివల్ల రైతులకు విపరీత నష్టము ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఇంక పశుగ్రాసముకొరత అయినందువల్ల పశువుల నష్టముకూడ ఉన్నది. కనుక ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో రైతులు అధిక వస్తులు విమాత్రము భరించలేరు. కనుక ప్రస్తుత వస్తుల విధానములో కొంత మార్పుచేసి మీద రైతులకు వస్తుల భారాన్ని తగ్గించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు.

“తరువాత కొల్లేరులో చేపలు కట్టుకొనేవాళ్లు ఉన్నారు. వారికి వెదురు మాపులు అట్లుకొనుటకుగాను అడవి తీగ కావలసి ఉంటుంది. నూలు కొనుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వము అప్పులు ఇస్తున్నారు. వారికి ఈ నూలు సరైన చేసేజీయివంటి కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు వీరికి నూలు సరిగా సరైన చేయలేకపోతున్నవి. కనుక వాటికి వెదురు తీగకు కూడా సబ్సిడీలు ఇప్పించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“తరువాత మా నియోజకవర్గములో రోడ్లు ఎక్కడా సరిగా లేవు. రోడ్లు లేనందువల్ల గ్రామాలకు రాకపోకలు చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నవి. కనుక అక్కడ రోడ్లు వేయడానికిగాను ఈ బడ్జెట్లో ఎక్కడా అలాప్ మెంట్ ఉన్నట్లులేదు. కొల్లేరులో ఒక రోడ్డు వేయడానికి బిల్లు బోర్డు 7 లక్షల రూపాయల ఎస్టీమేటుతో propose చేసింది. అందుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొంత మొత్తాన్ని అలాటకూడా చేశారు. కాని తరువాత దానిని 5 సంవత్సరముల ప్రోగ్రాములో వేసినామని చెప్పి ఇప్పుడు ఆసలు రోడ్ల లేకుండాపోయింది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది.

“ఇక ఇర్రోగేషన్ విషయములో, ఎర్రకాప, బుడమేరు, కొల్లేరు, నీటి మంపుడువల్ల ఖాములంతా పాడై పంట చాలా నష్టమౌతుంది. కొల్లేరువల్ల సుమారు 40 వేల ఎకరాల ఖామి మునిగిపోతున్నది. ఎర్రకాలువవల్ల 20 వేల ఎకరాల ఖామి మునిగిపోతున్నది. దానికిగాను ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ప్రభుత్వము రైతులకు రెమిషను ఇస్తున్నది. ఆ ఖాములకంతా మొత్తము సంవత్సరమునకు 2 లక్షల రూపాయలు రెమిషను ఇస్తున్నది. కాని ఆ ఎర్రకాప, బుడమేరువాటికి గనుక అనకట్టులు

[Sri Ch. S. R. Murthi Raju] [8th July 1952]

కట్టినట్లయితే 60 వేల ఎకరాల ఖామి సాగుకు వస్తుంది. దానివల్ల 10 లక్షల బస్తాల ధాన్యము పండుతుంది. ఇందుకు కొద్ది లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చు పెట్టిన చాలును. కనుక బెంటునే ఈ ఎక్రకాయిప, బుడమేరు, కొల్లెరు స్కీములు అన్ని తీసుకొనవలసిన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret very much to state that the present Budget is not in conformity with the Constitution of India in that it does not adhere to the directive principles laid down in the Constitution. It is specifically stated in the directive principles of the Constitution that before the year 1960, that is within ten years, every citizen of India shall have the right to get himself educated. Now according to the allotment made in the Budget, I fear it may not be possible to give education to every adult even within half a century.

" Sir, Government have not made any provision for the supply of drinking water in rural areas, in Rayalaseema. We have sufficiently seen people there suffer for want of drinking water. The Indian Military had to be brought in all the way from Delhi to dig wells and provide drinking water to the people. From January onwards the people had to suffer for drinking water in some taluks in Cuddapah district. I had been there during the elections. In January itself people had to purchase water. For four to five months, till the advent of rains in the latter half of May, people were actually purchasing water. In Koilkuntla and some other firkas people even now are suffering for want of drinking water. So it is the bounden duty of the Government to look to the physical needs of the people and to see that this facility is provided. Even the amount that is allotted now is not spent by the district authorities. In some years the amount could not be spent because the wells were not dug. This only shows how the Government had ignored the necessity of providing drinking water facilities.

11-30
a.m.

" In my constituency of Koilkuntla, there are irrigation schemes like the Paleru river project, the Golleru tank and Thimmaraju tank schemes which will irrigate thousands of acres and when their waters are properly utilized, my taluk may become self-sufficient in food. Speaking of the projects undertaken by the Government, I ask whether the Government have a land policy at all, whether the landholders are prevented from purchasing hundreds and hundreds of acres under the proposed irrigation projects, whether any arrangement is made for providing water to all middle class and poor ryots owning 2 to 5 acres of land and whether the Government have put any restrictions on the landholders getting water for hundreds of acres owned by them under a particular project. If a specific policy is not laid down when the Government undertake irrigation projects, some complicated problems will arise and there is no meaning in appointing Committees and Commissions later to solve them.

" Then, Sir, this Government, I am sorry to say, is indulging in top-heavy administration. There is a Welfare Department with a Welfare Officer to look to the development of our villages. There

8th July 1952]

[Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi]

are already Firka Development Schemes undertaken by the previous Government which provide employment for their group men in order to maintain their leadership. If only proper provision is made for the Rural Welfare Department, there will be no necessity for separate Firka Development Schemes. There are already Panchayat Boards functioning in almost all big villages and it is the duty of the Panchayat Boards and the Panchayat Officers to undertake all the development works respecting their villages. Side by side, the Government can also improve the co-operative system. My contention is that it is absolutely unnecessary to create so many departments. In order to avoid too much expenditure, the Government can give all the powers to one department and see that the development works in the villages are carried out by that department."

* SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget as it is not a poor man's budget. It is a Budget of the old autocracy and bureaucracy which has been presented to us, of course, in the name of the new Cabinet. Sir, I would like to confine myself to the Rayalaseema area which is suffering from the worst famine conditions that it has ever witnessed. The relief given to the people is very meagre when compared to the magnitude of the situation that exists to-day. Most of the people have left their villages and migrated to other districts. Many more are almost on the starvation level to-day. It is the gruel centres on which the people are depending now and even the middle class peasantry owning 25 to 30 acres of land flock to them. Still the relief is not sufficient. The Hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech said : ' Work was provided by opening up a large number of irrigation, road and well works in all parts of the affected areas and the only limit set to this activity, was the demand for employment.' I would like to say that there are thousands and thousands of people in my constituency who are unemployed and without food. In this connexion, I may say that the Kanchalamma tank in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district is still unrepaired for the last sixty years and our veteran statesman Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachari also knows this tank from 1937. When he was touring Rayalaseema last month, he was informed about this work, and also told that 20 to 30 gruel centres could be closed if this work was started, for thousands of people could be employed in repairing the tank. But, such works are not being taken up for the simple reason that the Public Works Department gives some reason or other and obstructs them. I learn from the district authorities that the work on the Kanchalamma tank has been given up.

" Then, in regard to famine conditions, every Member from Rayalaseema has been speaking about them in this House. Till recently there were no rains and the people were afraid that they would die for want of drinking water. Of course, the water famine has been relieved to a certain extent due to rains. In the name of digging wells, takkavi and subsistence loans are being given to the ryots; but they are very meagre when compared to the needs of

[Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi]

[8th July 1952]

the people. Another distressing feature of the recent rains was that nearly 50 per cent of the cattle were washed away. In my district we represented this to the district authorities and to the Hon. Chief Minister when he visited our area recently. I understand that the Tahsildar concerned has reported that only 2,000 cattle died, but I can give instances where more than 2,000 cattle died in a single village. If the Government are to base their relief measures on such false reports from their officers, they are not going to solve the problem. Rains have come and agricultural operations have to be started, but the people have no wherewithal to begin the seedling and other normal agricultural operations. We are told that the ryots are going to be given agricultural loans. It is already two months since rains came and still no relief is given.

"Then, Sir, in Rayalaseema, famine is a recurring problem for the last one century. Still the Government have thought fit to levy surcharge on land revenue, surcharge on bus fares, etc. I would like to point out to the Government that these taxation proposals are 'anti-people' and they are not going to be supported by the people. Every Member of this House is opposing these taxation proposals and yet I understand the Government are persisting in their taxation proposals.

"Then, I would like to say a few words about the decontrol of foodgrains. I am one of those who support the decontrol policy of the Government, and every section of the Opposition has supported the decontrol policy but with the warning that prices may go up again. I request the Government to be firm against blackmarketers so far as food is concerned.

"In conclusion, Sir, I wish to say that the Government have not thought much of Rayalaseema in framing this Budget. The Government may claim that they have given four seats in the Cabinet to Rayalaseema. So far as the grants under Medical and Public Health are concerned, only about Rs. 7.0 lakhs is provided under postwar reconstruction schemes and very little goes to the Rayalaseema area where there is need. To-day epidemics like cholera and small-pox are prevalent and hundreds of people are succumbing to them. With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Budget."

11-4c
p.m.

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—"Sir, the proposals for taxation, viz., the surcharge on land revenue and the betterment levy are both well-conceived and I support them. But I want to point out that the enhancement of bus fares by one pie per mile hits the poor man who travels by it as it is his only conveyance. As such that proposal should be abandoned and new ways of finding the required revenue discovered.

"Next coming to the Budget estimates, I wish to point out that the improvement of Rayalaseema has been relegated to the background and proper attention has not been paid to the same. I wish to point out to this august Assembly that the worst-affected districts during the recent famine is the Cuddapah district. Unless proper attention is paid to Cuddapah, there will be no

8th July 1952] [Sri P. Venkatasubbayya]

escaping for us from the clutches of famine. The cry of the people of Cuddapah for projects like the Badanagadda Project in Rajampet taluk, Kanchalammagandi Project in Rayachoti taluk and Gandikota Project in Jammalamadugu taluk has not at all been heard. Besides these, there are many minor irrigation projects which could be pushed through without much cost and they are :

(1) Vagety Kona Project (near Kodur-Rajampet taluk). The river Gunjana taking its supply of water from the tributaries which flow from Tirupati hills is passing through Munakarlaguttu and Kuringattu. The distance between the two hills is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. If an anicut is raised in between the two hills, a big tank with a capacity for irrigating some 30,000 acres of land could be formed. Two canals can be dug, one on the eastern side of the proposed tank and the other on the western side. The ayacut that could be brought under cultivation is nearly 25,000 acres. On account of this project, no cultivable land is going to be merged. The cost to the Government will not be much and the benefit that will accrue to the people will be great.

(2) Athivalamadugu Project in Rajampet taluk, and

(3) Construction of a dam across the Vagala Vagu to supply water to Bakarapet, Kotlur and Thuvvarapalli villages. On completion, this scheme would irrigate about 600 acres of land. In this connexion a memorandum was presented to the Hon. Minister for Public Works during his recent visit to Cuddapah.

" If the above projects are brought into existence there will be no famine in Cuddapah district. Perhaps the Government may think, here is a man who comes with a list of grievances like friends in the Opposition, without suggesting ways and means of getting the required revenue. I submit, Sir, in view of the poverty which the people of Cuddapah district are suffering from and in view of the fact that other parts of our State are on a better footing when compared to us, a part of the expenditure meant to be expended on other parts may be diverted for the betterment of this district. It is also possible to find additional money by nationalizing certain industries like Mica industry in Gudur and Sugar industry in the Circars which are certainly profitable.

" Coming to the Budget proper, I find that under the head '50. b. Civil Works (Communications)' the Government have estimated to spend Rs. 5,95,000, out of the total demand under this head of Rs. 80,27,000. This is not really bad. I think the Government for this. I would like the Government to construct a bridge over the Pennar river near Chennur on the Chittoor-Kurnool road at the 109th mile between the 6th and 8th furlongs. This is quite essential because the Pennar river while in floods blocks all traffic. A provision to this effect can be made in the Budget.

" Regarding Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift, it is shown that a sum of Rs. 74,00,000 is proposed to be spent under this head. For establishment charges, a sum of Rs. 45,26,000 is provided and so in reality only Rs. 28,73,700 is meant for Harijan uplift. Thus a major portion is eaten away by the officials. Hence it is better to abolish the Director, Deputy Director and

[Sri P. Venkatasubbayya] [8th July 1952]

other staff and entrust the work to the District Collectors with more powers. The charges on Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors working under the Collectors should be met from general funds and not charged to 'Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund'. To guard the interests of the Harijans, the present low balance of Rs. 5.44 lakhs in the 'Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund' should be raised to a higher figure. The number of Harijan hostels in Cuddapah district should be increased. There are at present only two boys' hostels and one girls' hostel, that are managed by private people and one hostel for boys managed by Government. The request of the boarders of the hostel to enhance their strength from 30 to 40 has been turned down as seen from the Budget. This should be set right. The proposals to start colonization societies on a co-operative basis at Gadila and Ananthayegaripalle, Rajampet taluk, should be looked into.

"The Harijans could be allowed to cultivate lands which are lying fallow in Cuddapah district. In the following villages there are vast tracts of land which are now lying uncultivated:—

(1) *Peddalabaka Harijanawada* (Kamalapuram taluk).—Eighty Harijan families live in this village. A river called Papagni is flowing on the northern side of the village. On either side of the river there are shrubs. These have been classified as reserved forests by the Government. A demarcation line has been put up. The Harijans could be easily allowed to settle on these 200 acres of land. A colonization society could be organized with Government aid.

(2) *Appayipalli and Jangampalli* (Kamalapuram taluk).—There are fifty houses in the village. On the western side of the river Papagni there is a plot of 50 acres of land. There are some shrubs nearby and the land is classified as reserved forest. This belongs to Muddanur range. The landless Harijans could be settled on them.

(3) *Koppolu Harijanawada* (Kamalapuram taluk).—There is a tank near Koppolu village which had gone dry since many years. The poramboke lands extending to about 100 acres may be given in patta to the landless Harijans.

(4) *Sayapet Harijanawada* (Cuddapah taluk).—The Harijans who were in possession of the poramboke lands adjoining the tank have been evicted. The Harijans should be allowed to re-settle on these lands.

"Coming to the head '42. Co-operation' I suggest the following:—

(1) The co-operative movement as it exists to-day has become unwieldy and requires reorganization on workable lines. There is now one Deputy Registrar and one Special Development Officer for every district. There are five Co-operative Sub-Registrars, two under the Development Officer and three under the Deputy Registrar. There are a number of senior inspectors and junior inspectors. At the taluk headquarters there is one territorial inspector,

8th July 1952] [Sri P. Venkatasubbayya]

one auditor and one supervisor. As per the present arrangements there is no cohesion among all the three. Each thinks it beneath his dignity to approach the other to enlighten himself on matters which need clarification. When the new inspector takes charge he lives under a delusion and the work suffers. He finds it difficult to run to headquarters and know things. Hence if the district is divided into as many groups as there are co-operative sub-registrars and each is put in charge of a group and all the inspectors are made his subordinates with an office attached, the movement will work very well. All the societies in that group will have an easy access to the office and that will avoid unnecessary expenditure which they are incurring at present by often going to the headquarters. Further any defect in the working of the societies can be detected earlier.

By this arrangement the Government will not be incurring additional expenditure. Hence the proposition may be considered.

(2) The audit of the societies is not efficient at present. Why is it? The audit of the societies is not infusing any fear into the minds of the managing directors, the reason being that the auditor has no powers to surcharge the culprit. Even serious irregularities when taken to the notice of the authorities are likely to be overlooked in view of heavy work. The man on the spot must have some powers to create a deterrent effect on the culprit. This will eliminate a lot of scope that is now available for the miscreants.

(3) The audit work should be separated from the administrative work. The present arrangement of interdependence of the audit on the administrative side and *vice versa* is not feasible. The auditor fearing for the administrative head will not disclose all the defects. He must be independent of anybody and perform his duties effectively. Therefore the audit must be separated.

(4) Every weaver society with 300 looms invariably should have a Government servant as paid secretary. The non-officials as they have not understood the principles of co-operation always mismanage the affairs of the society.

(5) The students in elementary schools should be made to read a lot about co-operation. From fourth form onwards, co-operation must be made a subject of study.

(6) The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar of the department must be those who are reputed for selfless work and sterling character. I therefore suggest that the Ramakrishna Mission may be requested to spare some of the eminent people of their math. The Ramakrishna Mission has taken an active part in the famine relief works in Rayalaseema and earned for itself an undying reputation. I thank the Mission on behalf of Rayalaseema and on behalf of my constituency. These selfless workers will be well fitted for serving through this department and if such people head the department, the co-operative movement will thrive.

"With these words, I shall stop."

[8th July 1952]

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister was mild, simple and sincere, bright and green in some places and dark and dismal in some others. The Budget has aroused mixed feelings in me. The steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema and the drought areas of other parts of the State and the help given to the handloom weavers are all praiseworthy. On the other hand, the taxation proposals which would hit the agriculturist hard are wholly unwelcome and unpleasant. Before I refer to the Budget in detail, it is my first duty to make some reference to the constituency from which I come.

“ I represent the Pudukkottai constituency of the former Pudukkottai State which is no more. Four and half years have rolled by since that day of the tragic merger—a merger black, cruel and foul and forcibly one-sided, a merger which would do no credit to its authors, a merger that would never brighten the pages of Indian history of Indian administrative integration under Sardar Patel if the historian is allowed to write the truth and nothing but the truth about the merger of Pudukkottai.

“ Pudukkottai State was a small State presided over by a young Tamil prince who governed the State but never ruled it. The administration of the State was one of which every Tamilian of South India should be proud. It is well-nigh impossible for me within the limited time at my disposal to compare our glorious past with the woes and sorrows of the present period after the merger has been brought about. We were told that the State had been integrated for the general purpose of democratizing the administration and for the betterment of the living conditions of its inhabitants. History will show us the truth if we compare the previous composition and constitution of the former Pudukkottai State with the present set-up. Was the former princely rule so oppressive and autocratic as to demand a thorough change? In spite of the fact that the merger was insulting enough, it did become injurious when Hon. Ministers of the State taking advantage of the absence of any of our representatives in the Assembly of this State, made disparaging remarks about us. The people of Pudukkottai were referred to as suffering from an oppressive rule. Far from it, due to want of time at my command I cannot refer in detail to the wrongs done to us by the Government of this State. What was the attitude of the Ministers to us? The ex-Finance Minister referred to our State as a liability when in reality that State brings to a revenue of over 60 lakhs of rupees.

12 noon. “ Again, it was wrong to say that merger brought in freedom for the State people; it was freedom to the black-marketer; it was freedom to the bribe-giver; it was freedom to the lawless and it brought freedom to the man who was looking for the downfall of the State and for the people to suffer. I shall presently show how happy we were and what a glorious administration we had. I shall take it department by department. Taking agriculture first, agriculture was a gamble in the Pudukkottai State, being

8th July 1952]

[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

dependent upon a precarious rainfall. It was well-known that Pudukkottai State was always subject to famines and famine conditions; and in recognition of that fact, the Pudukkottai State Government had levied very low assessment of land revenue on its people. Not only was the revenue assessment low, but people were given ample opportunities to pay their land-tax in instalments and the periods of payment were extended from time to time. At the slightest approach or visibility of drought, ample remissions were announced to the people. After merger, however, the very first act of Government was to levy a cess of five annas in the rupee. Not only was it based on the ryotwari tax so far as the ordinary ryots were concerned, but even the inamdars who were paying reduced revenue assessments were asked to work up and pay their tax on the ryotwari basis. Every man who formerly was enabled to transfer patta for the mere asking of it, had to pay Rs. 2 for getting the patta transferred.

“ Now taking another nation-building department, Education, education was plenty in those days. We had about 450 schools at the rate of one school for every village and for villages within a radius of two miles; but today we have got only 250 schools. There was compulsory elementary education in 40 schools, but today there is no compulsory education at all in the whole of the State. Libraries and itinerant libraries we had in plenty throughout the State; we have only a few now. The education of women was specially looked after, and education of women up to the high school standard was free until recently. Poor children and women were provided with books free, and again children were taken from home to the schools and back to their homes. Pupils belonging to the backward classes and backward communities were given special facilities for education. Provision was made for scholarships and various kinds of concessions were given. At one time there was such a great demand and desire on the part of students of agriculturist families and there was such a need in the State to encourage agriculturists that when it came to the question of appointment to Government service, even the qualifications prescribed were revised, so as to give preference to sons of agriculturists in order to enable them to play their full part in the administrative set-up of the State. And what happened after the merger? All these concessions were taken away; education has become impossible; it is not possible for the poor and the needy, for a man of ordinary agricultural means, to aspire to high school education. School fees have been increased by a hundred per cent. For example, formerly we had to pay Rs. 15 for the Intermediate, we have to pay Rs. 25 today. Every item of taxation has been increased by cent per cent and in some cases even by 200 per cent. Whereas we were formerly paying only a total revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs, today we are paying one crore of rupees, if not more. New taxes have been levied; the sales tax, the income-tax, the commercial taxes—all these are being levied. Every item of tax has been increased, as I said, and new taxes have been introduced, with the result that we are being bled white in that small area of the former

[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

[8th July 1952]

Pudukkottai State. Again, there are certain grievances, genuine grievances of the previous employees of the State, and they still remain unattended to. Four and a half years have rolled by; repeated representations have been made to all the Ministers who visited Pudukkottai. All the Ministers who visited Pudukkottai were given a right-royal welcome and all the grievances of the officials and the people were duly placed before those Ministers; but not one of the Ministers has yet cared to look into the grievances of the people or the affairs of Pudukkottai although arrogantly enough they have referred to Pudukkottai in the most disparaging and hurtful terms. The elementary school teachers who formerly belonged to the State service were subsequently handed over to the district board; their scales of pay have not been fixed and no weightages, etc., have been given. For the interim period between the date of merger and the date of their being handed over to the district board, the difference in pay has not been given to them. Similarly, high school teachers in a number of schools have not had any fixation of their pay. Again, policemen who were formerly working for a small sum in the State—because the cost of living was then very low, for instance whereas in Madras you cannot get fuel even for Rs. 40 per ton, Pudukkottai was supplied with jungle fuel for Rs. 4 and casuarina for Rs. 9 per ton—all the old policemen have now been sent out of Pudukkottai without being absorbed into the Madras Police department, without even being paid the difference in pay which was promised to be given to them solemnly when the merger took place. The Government of India stipulated and stipulated rightly, that the members of the Pudukkottai State service should be absorbed in the corresponding Madras Government Service and should not be put in a disadvantageous position. But what has happened in the four and a half years that have rolled by? The grievances of those who were able to have their voices heard, were remedied; but the petty clerks were driven from pillar to post; they were driven from one place to another without their legitimate grievances being attended to. Things are really so bad in Pudukkottai today that I think it will be dangerous to allow them to continue. I would appeal to the Ministers to look upon Pudukkottai in a friendly way; not with the arrogant eyes of a conqueror. Let them remember that we had a great past. Pudukkottai had given a Satyamurthi for your politics; we from Pudukkottai have given a Muthulakshmi Reddi for social service; in the world of arts, we have given a Rukmini Arundale, and to the stage of drama we have given a Chinnappa and in the field of Music—Mridangam a Dakshinamurthi. I would, therefore, appeal to the Ministers to do their duty by us, in which case, we shall stand by them. If, however, they do not do their duty by us, let me inform the Ministers that they will be creating trouble for themselves and inviting opposition from the people of Pudukkottai."

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை சட்டசபையில் சமர்ப்பித்த கனம் கப்பிர மணியும் அவர்கள் மந்திரிப் பதவிக்கு எப்படிப் புதியவரோ அப்படியே நானும் இந்த சட்டசபைக்குப் புதியவன். இருந்தபோதிலும் நான் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை என்னுடைய அறிவிற்ரு எட்டிய வரையில் ஆராய்ந்தேன்.

8th July 1952]

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

எதிர் கட்சியில் இருக்கிறவன் பட்ஜெட்டின் மீது ஏதாவது குறைகூறி ஆக வேண்டும், இது சொத்தை அது சொன்னை என்று ஏதாவது கூற வேண்டும் என்கின்ற எண்ணத்துடன் நான் இதைப் பார்க்கவில்லை. ராஜாஜியின் ஒண்ணும் நெம்பர் எதிரிகளில் ஒருவன் என்கிற முறையிலும் நான் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை அணுகவில்லை. ஆனால் பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரிப்பதில் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்படும் நெருக்கடிகளையும் அந்த நெருக்கடியை சமாளிப்பதில் உள்ள கஷ்டங்களையும் மனதிற்கொண்டு நடு நிலைமையில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை ஆராய்ந்தேன். அவ்விதம் ஆராய்ந்தபோது இந்த பட்ஜெட் எந்த விதத்திலும் முற்போக்கானதாக இல்லை என்பதை அறிந்தேன். கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ கால சரித்திரத்தைப் பார்த்தால் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரின் பாரம்பரியம் தெரியும். பற்றாக்குறை பட்ஜெட்டையே சமர்ப்பிப்பது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரின் பாரம்பரியமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. அதைப் பாலவே இந்த வருஷமும் கூட நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஒரு பற்றாக்குறை பட்ஜெட்டையே சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பற்றாக்குறையைப் போக்குவதற்குப் பல புதிய வரிகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நாடு பூராவும் ஒரு பிரசாரம் நடந்தது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார், இனி இந்த மாகாணத்தின் மக்கள் வாழ்வில் மறுமலர்ச்சி ஏற்படும், தொல்லைகள் தொலையும், வாழ்க்கை வளம் பெறும், வரிகள் குறையும், என்றெல்லாம் பிரசாரம் நடைபெற்று வந்து ஆனால் இந்த பட்ஜெட் அதை பொய்ப்பிக்கிறது. பிரசாரம் செய்தது தவறானது என்பதையும் இது எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. பற்றாக்குறையை ஈடு செய்வதற்கென்று புதிய வரிகள் போட்டிருப்பதாக கணம் சுப்பிரமணியம் தன்னுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லியதை இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இனிமேல் பஸ்வில் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறவர்கள் மைலுக்கு ஒரு பைசா வரி செலுத்த வேண்டும். பொருளாதார நெருக்கடிச் சமூகத்தில் சிக்கி அதை சமாளிக்க முடியாமல் ரத்தக் கண்ணீர் வடிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு இந்த சமயத்தில் புதிய வரி விதித்தால் அதை அவர்களால் சமாளிக்க முடியாது. மேலும், நிலவர்க்கு சர் சார்ஜ் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மத்தியதர விவசாயிகளை இது வெகுவாக பாதிக்கிறது. இம் மாதிரியாக பல புதிய வரிகள் மக்களின் தலை மீது சுமத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

“கணம் சுப்பிரமணியம் தனது பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் சென்ற வருடத்தில் சர்க்கார் எதிர்பார்த்ததைவிட குறைவாகவே விற்பனை வரி கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னதை இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபகப் படுத்துகிறேன். விற்பனை வரியில் குறைவு ஏற்பட்டதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன வென்று கேட்கிறேன். உண்மையில் நாட்டில் வியாபாரம் மந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜவுளிக் கடையில் பார்த்தால் துணிகள் விற்பனை ஆகவில்லை. காப்பிக் கடையில் பார்த்தால் வியாபாரம் முன்போல் நடைபெறுவதில்லை. மார்க்கட்டுகளில் சரக்குகள் வாங்கப்படாமல் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி மிகமிகக் குறைந்துவிட்டது. மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி உயர்ந்தால்தான் வியாபாரம் ஒங்கும்.

“மக்களில் நூறுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. அவர்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தியை அதிகரிக்க இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் ஏதாவது வழி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நூறுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் இருக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட் வாழ்வளிக்கவில்லை. ஆம்! நிச்சயமாக இது வாழ்வளிக்க வில்லை என்பதை நான் சொல்லித்தானாக வேண்டும். ஆனால் வேறு எவ்வளவோ செலவுகள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன.

“நாட்டில் இன்னொரு தப்பான பிரசாரம் நடைபெறுகிறது. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் மழை இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தக் கஷ்டத்திற்கெல்லாம் மழை இல்லாததுதான் காரணம் என்று சொல்லப் படுகிறது. மழை பெய்து விட்டால் இந்த கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்து விடுமா என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். மழை இல்லாததால் ஒரு விதத்தில் மக்களுக்கு, கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் மழை இல்லாததுதான் கஷ்டத்துக்கெல்லாம் காரணம் மென்பதை நான் ஒத்துக் கொள்ள முடியாது. மழை பெய்தாலும் கிராமங்களில் கஷ்டங்கள்

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

[8th July 1952]

ஏற்படும் நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏரிகளும், குளங்களும், கண்மாய்களும், பழுதடைந்திருக்கின்றன. பல்லாண்டுகளாக அவைகள் சீர்திருத்தப்படவில்லை. கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் அவைகள் நன்றாகத் தெரிய வரும். சுமார் 60, 70 வருஷங்களாகவே கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளையும், குளங்களையும், கண்மாய்களையும், சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவில்லை. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் ஒரு குடுகு தாத்தாவைக் கேட்டேன், எப்பொழுதாகிலும் இந்த ஏரிக் குளம், பழுது பார்க்கப்பட்டதாவென்று. அதற்கு அவர் பதில் சொன்னார், தனக்கு தெரிந்த வரைக்கும் அது பழுது பார்க்கவேயில்லை என்று. குளங்களெல்லாம் தூர்ந்து போய் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றின் கரைகள் பஞ்சையாக உள்ளன. வாய்க்கால்களில் தண்ணீர் ஓட முடியாதபடி மண் மேடிட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் மழை பெய்தாலும் கரையைப் பொத்திக் கொண்டு உடைப்பெடுத்து கரையோரத்திலுள்ள நூற்றுக் கணக்கான விளை நிலங்கள் சாகுபடியற்றுப் போகும் ஆபத்தால் நிலைமை இருக்கிறது என்று எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். இந்த ஏரிகளும், குளங்களும், கண்மாய்களும் உடனடியாக மராமத்து செய்யப்படுவது அவசியம். இதற்கு பட்ஜெட்டில் எவ்வளவு தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ” அதனால் தான் இந்த பட்ஜெட் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாழ்வு அளிக்கக்கூடிய பட்ஜெட் அல்ல என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் உள்ள விவசாயிகள் பாப்பராசி விட்டார்கள். ஆயிரக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் வேலையில்லாமல் தங்களுடைய நாட்டை விட்டு மனைவி மக்களுடன் மலேயாவிற்குப் புறப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய தொகுதியான நாமக்கல் தாலுகாவில் நடைபெற்று வரும் கோரக் காட்சி இப்பொழுது என்னுடைய ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. மலேயாவிற்குச் செல்ல பாஸ் போர்ட் வாங்குவதற்கு தாலுகா ஆபீசில் மக்கள் நூற்றுக்கணக்கில் தவங் கிடக்கிறார்கள். தான் பிறந்து வளர்ந்து வாழ்ந்த ஊரில் பிழைப்பதற்கு வக்கு இல்லாமல், கூலி வேலை செய்து பிழைப்பதற்காக ஏராளமான விவசாயிகள் மலேயாவிற்குப் புறப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வாழ்வு அளிப்பதற்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் இடம் இருக்கிறதா? நிச்சயமாக இல்லை. எனவே இது விவசாயிகளுக்கு விரோதமான பட்ஜெட் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

12-15
p.m.

“ தேசத்திலேயே இரண்டாவது பெரிய அணைக்கட்டு சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறது. அதுதான் மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டு. சேலம் ஜில்லாவின் எல்லை யாக காவேரி நதி ஓடுகிறது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் காவேரியாறு ஓடியும், மேட்டூர் அணையில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி இருந்தும், ஆற்றிலும் அணையிலு முள்ள தண்ணீரை உபயோகிப்பதற்கான நிலைமை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இல்லை. மேட்டூர் தண்ணீரை அதற்கு பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஓமலூர் தாலுகாவில் கருப்பூர் போன்ற கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர் பாய்ச்ச முடியும். அதனால் பல நூறு பேருக்கு வாழ்க்கை அளிக்க முடியும். அதைப்போலவே காவேரியில் வரும் தண்ணீரைக்கொண்டு கரையோரத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி அளிக்கலாம். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் கரப்பாளையம் கிராமத்தில், சர்க்கார் தனது பொறுப்பை நிறைவேற்றத் தவறியதால் விவசாயிகள் தாங்களாகவே முயற்சி எடுத்து சுமார் பதினெட்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் வசூல் செய்து, 55 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சம். ஆக்க வேலையை ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறது. (மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது.)

“ கனம் ஸ்பீக்கர் எனக்கு நேரமாகிவிட்டது என்று சொல்வதால் சில வார்த்தைகளை மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மிசவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் உடனே நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டும். இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இப்பொழுது ஜன நாயக சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது. சுதந்திர சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது. பொறுப்புள்ள சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்திலே சேலம் சிறையில் ஜாலியான் வாலாபாக் நடந்து மனித ரத்தம் பெருக்கெடுத்ததை நாம் அறிவோம். அந்த சிறையில் இன்னும் தர்பார் நடக்கிறது. அதைத்

8th July 1952]

[Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

தடுத்து நிறுத்த சேலம் சிறை அதிகாரி ரகுநாதனை உடனே மாற்ற வேண்டும். சேலத்தில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் தண்டாடிக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கு அங்கே இன்னும் ஒரு ஆர்டல் காலேஜும், ஒரு தொழில் காலேஜும் (ரஞ்சினியரிங் காலேஜும்) கட்டிக்கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI K. H. BOMMAN :—“மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே : கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்தச் சபை முன்பு கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை நான் ஆதரித்து அதில் சில விஷயங்களை குறிப்பாகக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லா மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களை விட மிக சிறியது. அதிலுள்ள மூன்று தாலுக்காக்களான உதகமண்டலம், குன்றூர், கூடலூர் ஆகிய இவைகள் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்க காலத்தில் ஒரு சுகவாசஸ்தலமாக அக்கிக் கொள்ளப் பட்டது. பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் இந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு எவ்வளவு பிரதானம் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு பிரதானமும் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் பிற்பாடு இந்த ஜில்லா புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டது. அதைக் கண்டு நான் ஒன்றும் வருத்தப்படவில்லை. இருப்பினும், இப்போது இந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனத்தொகையில் 100-க்கு 70 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள், மலைவாசிகளாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வெள்ளையர்கள் காலத்தில் வெள்ளையர்களிடத்தில் மனைத் தொழிலாளர்களாகப் பலர் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வெள்ளையர்கள் வெளியேறிவிட்ட பிறகு இப்போது கடந்த 6, 7 வருஷங்களாக வேலையில்லாமல் மிகவும் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி சர்க்காரிடத்தில் பல முறைகள் representation செய்தும் கூட அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வதாகச் சொன்னார்களே தவிர இதுவரை ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கடந்த முன்று வருஷங்களாக பருவமழை தவிரியதால் அவர்கள் கூலி வேலை கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

“தவிர ஏழை விவசாயிகள் விதைகள், உரம் போன்றவைகள் வாங்க முடியாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்காக ஏதேனும் பணம் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உபதேர்தல் நடந்த காலத்தில் நான் கூடலூர் தாலுக்காவில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருந்தேன். அப்போது வீடு வீடாக நான் போகக் கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் வசிப்பவர்கள் யாரும் எந்த மனிதனும் சுகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. எல்லாம்களும் மலேரியாவால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். மலேரியாவை தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் இப்போது ஏதோ ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றாலும் இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமையாகும். குள்ளச்சாலை என்ற ஊரிலிருந்து ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் எந்தப் பக்கம் போனாலும் ஒரு முப்பது மைல்கள் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படியே போகலாம் என்றால் அதற்குச் சரியான ரோடு வசதியோ, மோட்டார் வசதிகளோ எதுவும் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் இந்த இடத்தில் உடனே ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை அவசியம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றும் ரோடு வசதிக்கு ஏதோ ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் சர்க்கார் துரிதமாக பல ரோடுகளைப் போட கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் வெள்ளாளம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்த பூமிகள் இருக்

[Sri K. H. Bomman]

[8th July 1952]

கின்றன. இப்போது பவானி சாகரில் மண் மேட்டிட்டு, மண் அரிப்பு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தென்றும் அதனால் அந்த பூமிகளைப் பயிரிடவேண்டாமென்றும் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 10 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாகவே அட்வைசர் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இருந்த காலத்திலேயே உணவுபெருக்கு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இந்த பூமிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நூற்றுக்கு 5 பேர்கள் தான் அம்மாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலம் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது அவர்களும் அந்த பூமியிலிருந்து அப்பால் போகவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறது. அந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் தங்கள் கைகளிலிருந்து கொஞ்ச நஞ்சு பணத்தையும் அந்த பூமியில் போட்டுவிட்டு இப்போது தவிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இவர்கள் அப்புறம் அகற்றப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் நிலைமை இன்னும் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே இத்தவிஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தி அவர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படாமல் இருக்கும்படி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடந்த வருஷத்தில் சர்க்கார் உதகமண்டலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அந்த வருஷம் 16 மாணவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். இப்போது இந்த வருஷம் 4 மாணவர்களுக்குத் தான் இடமிருக்கிறதென சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் படிக்க வசதியின்றி கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி அங்கேயுள்ள ஹரிஜன் கேஷமநல ஆபீசரைப் பற்றிக் கேட்ட போது ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு வேண்டிய இடமில்லை. அதனால் தான் அதிக மாணவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள முடியவில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். அந்த ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு அருகில் ஒரு மெயின் கட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அது சர்க்காருக்குத் தான் சொந்தம். அதை ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் ஹரிஜன மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் மிகத் தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்போது மேல்சபையில் ஒரு மெம்பர் கேள்வி கேட்டதற்கு சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி நல்ல முறையில் நடப்பதில்லை என்ற கின்ற உதக மண்டலம் நகரசபை செய்த தீர்மானத்தை யொட்டி விசாரணை செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அங்கே ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மாமரிப்புச் செய்வதில்லை. அந்த இடத்தில் இப்போது ஒரு தாற்காலிகமாக ஒரு கண் வைத்தியரை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கண் வைத்தியரை தாற்காலிகமாக வைப்பதை விட ஸ்திரமாக அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“அதுவும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே உருளைக் கிழங்கைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவும் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாது. அதுவும் சென்ற இரு பருவங்களாக மழை இல்லாது போய் விட்டத்தின் காரணமாக அது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேறு ஒன்றும் விவசாயம் செய்யவும் தெரியாது. மழை இல்லாததால் அவர்கள் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கருணையோடு நடந்து இவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அனுகூலங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மதுவிலக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். மது விலக்கைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது அதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்றும் அதை எதிர்ப்பவன் நான் என்றும் நினைத்து விடாதீர்கள். அதை பரிபூரணமாக நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் அதை இன்னும் செம்மையாக அமூல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சில யோசனைகளைக் கூறப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் எங்கள் ஊருக்கு வந்திருந்த போது கூட்டத்தில் அவர்கள் பேசியபோதும் எப்படி கள்ளச்சாராயம் காச்சப்படுகிறது என்பதை எடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு விளக்கியதோடு கல்லுனரி என்ற போதைப் பொருளையும் அவர்களிடம் கொண்டு வந்து காட்டினார்கள். அதை இப்போது பல கடைகளில் விற்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை உடனே தடை செய்ய

[Sri K. H. Bomman]

టును నేను విమర్శించటంలేదు. కాని యిప్పుడు ఈ బడ్జటు విషయంలో హరిజనుల కోసం కేటాయించిన సొమ్ము విషయంలో మాత్రం నేను చాల విచారించుచున్నాను. వేలాది సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆమానుషమైన సాంఘిక నిర్బంధాలనూ, నిందలనూ గురికాబడుతూ కాలంగడుపుచున్న ఈ హరిజనులకోసం శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా వున్న కాలంలో ఈ హరిజనుల అభివృద్ధికై తక్కువగా వచ్చుచున్న ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయంలో ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు కేటాయించారు. కాని ప్రస్తుత మంత్రివర్గం అరవైనాలుగు లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే కేటాయించారు. ఇది మా దురదృష్టమేమో అని ఆనందం, లేక శ్రీ యం. వి. కృష్ణారావుగారు హరిజన డ్రిమ కౌన్సిల్ మంత్రిగా రావడంవల్ల వారి దురదృష్టమో యింత తక్కువ సొమ్ము కేటాయించడానికి మేము చెప్పలేకుండావున్నాము. ఆయినప్పటికిని యిప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము మన రాష్ట్రంలో పరిపాలన ప్రారంభమైంది. మానవ జీవులైన ఈ హరిజనులు పట్టులులాగా చెట్టుమీదను, కుక్కలలాగా రోడ్లమీదను కాలంగడుపుతున్నారు. వీరికి ఈ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జటులో అరవైనాలుగు లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించడం చాలా అన్యాయమని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలోని విడుకోట్ల జనాభాలో ఒక కోటి మందికిపున్న ఈ హరిజనులకోసం అరవైనాలుగు లక్షల రూపాయలే ఖర్చుపెట్టడం చాల అధర్మమని నా యభిప్రాయం. దేశానికి వెన్నెముకలాగావుండే ఈ హరిజనులు యింత నీచ స్థితిలోవుండడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించలేదని నేను విచారించుచున్నాను. ఈ హరిజనుల అభివృద్ధికొరకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరడమంటే, ధనికులైన జమీందారుల కొంపలు కూల్చి, నిరుపేదలైన ఈ హరిజనులకుగాను, ఖర్చు పెట్టమని నేను చెప్పడం లేదు. కాని వేదప్రజానీకాన్ని రక్షించడమనేది మన ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ వేద హరిజనుల సేవారు వది, వన్నిండు సంవత్సరములుగా పాడుపడిన బంజరు భూములను వాగుచేసుకొని శరీర కష్టముతో ఎండనక, వాననక, పంటను పండించుకొని జీవించుచున్నారు. కాని యిప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆ భూములను తిరిగి తీసికొనేటందుకు ఉత్తరవులు యిచ్చారంటే నాకు చాలా విచారకరింగా ఉన్నది. ఇదిగాక ఈ హరిజనులు బంజరు భూములలో పూరియిండ్లు వేసుకొని యంటున్నారు. ఆ భూములుగూడా తిరిగి తీసుకొనడం అంటే చాల అన్యాయమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. బంజరు భూములు హరిజనులకు ఎన్ని పట్టాలు యిచ్చారని

8th July 1952]

[Sri Bojja Appalaswami]

దంలేదనిన్ని, యింకా అమలుకు తరుణంగా రాలేదనిన్ని మంత్రిగారుకూడా నెల విచ్చారు. ఇది చాల విచారకరమైన విషయమే. గవర్నమెంటువారు ఈచట్టాన్ని అమలులోనికి తీసుకొనిరాలేక పోయిందంటే దేశంలో యింకా విద్యరానివాళ్లు, ప్రపంచదరిస్థితుల కనుగుణంగా నడుచుకోలేనివాళ్లు చాలామందివున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వాధికారులుగాని, శాసనసభ్యులుగాని, ఈవిషయంలో తగిన శ్రద్ధతీసికొని పర్యటన చేస్తూ ప్రజలకు బోధించినట్లయితే, చాలామటుకు పరిస్థితులు మారగలవనిన్ని యీ అంటరాని తనము చాలామటుకు పోతుందని నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. ఈ చట్టమును పూర్తిగా అమలు పరచాలంటే ప్రజలలో హృదయ పరివర్తనం రావాలి. అంతే గాని ప్రజలను నిర్బంధించి ఈ చట్టాన్ని అమలులోకి తీసుకోరాలేదు అని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈవిషయంలో ఒక నిర్దిష్టమైన విచ్ఛిన్నతో ఈ అంటరానితనము పోయ్యేటట్లు ప్రజలకు బోధించి, హృదయపరివర్తనం గలుగ చేసికొన్నట్లైతే, ఈ చట్టమును అమలులోకి తీసుకోగలమని నా యభిప్రాయము వెల్లడించుచున్నాను.

“మూడవది మధ్యపాన నిషేధము. ఈ మధ్యపాననిషేధ చట్టాన్ని అమలులోకితెచ్చుట చాలా మహనీయమైన కార్యమేనని నేను చెప్పగలను. దేశంలో ఈ చట్టమురాకముందు, మధ్యపానమునకు అలవాటుపడినవారు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. వీరిందరు సాధారణముగా విద్యావంతులు కానివారు, కార్మిక తరగతికి చెందినవారై ఉన్నారు. ఈ చట్టము రాకముందు ఈ మధ్యపానానికి అలవాటుపడినవారు వారి కుటుంబాలను పోషించుకోలేని స్థితికితెచ్చుకొని చాలా విదస్థితి అనుభవించారు. ఇప్పుడు యీ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమును ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలులోకి తెచ్చిన తరువాత గూడా బహిరంగంగా త్రాగకపోయినను చాటుపూటుప యింకా త్రాగుచున్నారు. అయినను సంపాదించుకొన్న కొద్ది సొమ్మయినను యింటికితెచ్చుకొని వారి కుటుంబాలను కష్టపడకుండా పోషించుకోకలుగుతున్నారు. ఈ మధ్యపానంవలన దేశవర్గమునకు ఎంత భయంకరమో ఇట్టి జనులకు నిజముగా బోధకడటంలేదు. ప్రకృతిని అరికట్టడం చాలా కష్టతరం గనుక ఈవిషయంలో ప్రజలకు ఈ మధ్యపానం యొక్క చెడుగుణములు వీరికి కర్వటనలద్వారా బోధచేస్తేనే తప్ప ఈ చట్టముయొక్క ప్రయోజనం ఏమీ కనబడటంలేదు. ఈ విషయంలోగూడా ప్రజలలో త్రాగుడుకు అలవాటు పడినవారికి హృదయపరివర్తనం కలగాలంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిట్టి బోధన కొరకు కొంతజబ్బు వ్యయంచేసి ప్రజలకు బోధపరచి ఈ చట్టాన్ని అమలులోకి తేవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేగాని నిర్బంధమీద అమలుకు తీసికోరాలేదని నా అభిప్రాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“యింకపోలే మా అమలాపురం తాలూకాకుచేరిన ఆలమూరు వంతెన విషయంలో నేనొక విషయం చెప్పదలచుచున్నాను. నేను కూర్చు గోదావరి జిల్లా, అమలాపురం తాలూకాలో ఒక నియోజకవర్గంనుండి ప్రజలనే ఎన్నుకోబడినవాను. మా అమలాపురం గ్రామనివాసి అయినటువంటిన్ని, అభిల భారత కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శిగా పనిచేసిన శ్రీ కళావేంకటాచార్యునికి ఈ వంతెన అవసరమునుగూర్చి పూర్తిగా తెలిసి వీరు ఈవిషయంలో కృషిచేకారని ప్రజలు విశ్వసించియున్నారు, కొని యీ వంతెన నిర్మాణం విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం యింకను ఏమీ కృషిచేయక డెబ్బ తాలూకాల సౌకర్యాలు పోగొట్టుచున్నదనిన్ని త్వరలో వంతెన నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించమనిన్ని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను.”

[8th July 1952]

SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—“అధ్యక్షా, మా

దురదృష్టమేమోగాని, ఇప్పుడు ఉపన్యాసాలకు 10 నిమిషాలు మాత్రమే కాలవ్యవధిగా నియమించారు. కాని మా పేర్లు నాలుగుదినముల క్రిందటనే ఇచ్చి ఉండి కూడా మాకు ఇప్పటి వరకు ఆపకాశము లేకుండా, ముందు పెద్ద పెద్దవారికి, చదువుకొన్నవారికి అరగంట 20 నిమిషాలు 1½ నిమిషాలు మాట్లాడుటకు ఆపకాశమిచ్చి, ఎక్కువమంది సభ్యులు మాట్లాడటాకున్నారని అనే కారణంచేత కాలవ్యవధిని క్రమముగా తగ్గించి తుదకు ఇప్పుడు మాకు 10 నిమిషాలు మాత్రమే నియమించారు. ఇది న్యాయముగా కన్పడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇట్లుగాకుండా శ్రీ రాజారాం నాయుడుగారు ముందుగానే మాట్లాడ బోయ్యేవారి పేర్లన్ని తీసుకొని మొత్తము ఎంతమంది మాట్లాడదలచుకొన్నారో తెలుసుకొని ఆ ప్రకారము కాలవ్యవధిని అందరికీ సమంగా నియమించి అందరికీ సమాన ఆపకాశము ఇస్తే బాగుంటుందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మొట్టమొదట కంట్రోల్ విషయంలో, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ విషయంలో చాలా దూరము ఆలోచించి ప్రజలు ఇష్టప్రకారము కంట్రోల్లను సవరించినందుకు మా విశిష్టభక్తుల ప్రజలు చాలా సంతోషిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు మా ప్రజలు తరఫున ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారిని అభినందిస్తున్నాను. కాన ఈ నాడు decontrol విషయము గురించి అనేకమంది విమర్శిస్తూ ఈ decontrol వల్ల ధరలు పెరిగిపోతాయని, ధన వంతులు ధాన్యాన్ని పోగుచేసుకొంటారని అనేక రకాలుగా దుచ్చిచారము చేస్తున్నారు. అయితే ప్రజలు కంట్రోల్ల ఉన్నప్పుడు ఏ దురలవాట్లు, అవినీతి, మాయాపాయాలు నేర్చుకొన్నారో, ఆ దురలవాట్లనే నేడు నాడుకూడా సాగిస్తే తప్ప ధరలు పెరగవని మరేమి చిక్కులు రావని. దేవానుగ్రహమువల్ల సవరించా పంటలు పండితే ఈ కంట్రోల్ల బాధ ఇంక మనకు రాదని నేను మనఃపూర్వకముగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు మన మంత్రి వర్గము ఏర్పాటు చేసినటువంటి బడ్జెటు ప్రకారము అందులో 3 కోట్లు రూపాయలు లోటుపెచ్చిందనే కారణముచేత తిరిగి ఖజానాపై ఆధిక పన్నులు వేస్తున్నారు; మరియు బస్సు చార్జిలలో మైలుకు 0-0-1 ప్రకారము పెంచినపదలపెట్టారు, దీనివల్ల చాలామంది వీడ ప్రజాసౌకర్యము చెబ్బలింతుంది. చిన్న వాళ్లకు చిన్న నష్టము, పెద్ద వాళ్లకు పెద్ద నష్టము అన్నట్లు, అందరికీ ఎవరెవరిస్థితి గతులనుబట్టి వారికి ఆ చిక్కులు ఉంటాయి. కనుక ఈ విధంగా వీడవారిపై బస్సు చార్జి పెంచించు మొదలగునవి వేయకుంటూ మరోవిధముగా ఈ డబ్బును రాబట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నించి ఆ విధంగా బడ్జెటును సవరించితే బాగుంటుందని నా ఉద్దేశము.

“తరువాత ప్రొహిబిషన్ విషయములో, ఇది ఆమలులో ఉన్న జిల్లాలలోని వారు అనేకమంది దీనిని గురించి విమర్శించారు. మొత్తము 375 సభ్యులలో, 300 కంటేగా ఈ ప్రొహిబిషన్ తినివేయవలసిందని చెప్పారు. నేనుకూడా ఈ ప్రొహిబిషన్ సరిగా ఆమలు జరగలేదని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రొహిబిషన్ వల్ల ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలోని ప్రజలు దొంగ సారాయి చేస్తూ చాలా దురలవాట్లకు అవినీతికి పాలైనారు. ఇదివరకు అసగా ప్రొహిబిషన్ లేనప్పుడు సరాసరి ఒక ఇంటిలో ఒకరు త్రాగుతుండగా ఇప్పుడు ఒక ఇంటికి నలుగురైదుగురు త్రాగుచున్నారు. ఈ దొంగ సారాయి చేయడములను దానికి సరియైనటువంటి సామానులు గొరకకపోవడంవల్ల వారివైరులు చివరకు చేస్తుండుటచే అది ప్రజలకు చాలా అనారోగ్యకరమై అందువల్ల ప్రజలు అనేక రోగాలతో బాధపడుతున్నారు. తరువాత ఈ ప్రొహిబిషన్ వల్ల ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్థికస్థితి కూడా చాలా తగ్గిపోయింది. ఈ ప్రొహిబిషన్ వల్ల ప్రజలు ఎక్కువ దురలవాట్లు నేర్చుకుంటున్నారేగాని దీనినుండి ప్రజలకుగాని ప్రభుత్వానికిగాని ఏమి ప్రయోజనంలేదు

8th July 1952] [Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

అయితే శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు “నేనే ఈ ప్రాహీనిజ్ను ఇక్కడ తీసుకొనివచ్చి
నది. మరిల నేనే దీనిని ఎట్లు తీసివేయగలను.” అనే ప్రిన్సిపుల్ పైన దీనిని తీసివేయటకు
ఇట్లము లేకుండ ఉండవచ్చును. కాని ముందు మన దేశవిభజన అద్యే ముందు
శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనదేశాన్ని విభజించమని అందరికీకన్నను ముందుగా,
చెప్పినప్పుడు మిగతావారు వివక ఆఖరుకు దీనివల్ల లాభము లేదనే ప్రిన్సిపుల్ పైన
ఉన్నప్పుడు చాలామంది దేశవిభజన అవసరమని తరువాత రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మార్గ
మును ఒప్పుకొని దేశవిభజనకు ద్రోహం చేశారు. కనుక ప్రిన్సిపుల్ అనేది ఎప్పుడు
కూడా ఒక వ్యక్తికేగాని ప్రజాప్రభుత్వమునకు వర్తించదు అనే ఉద్దేశముతో ఉంటుంది.
కాబట్టి ముందు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఏ ప్రజల మేలుకొరకు అని చెప్పి ఈ
ప్రాహీనిజ్ను తీసుకువచ్చారో ఇప్పుడు ఆ ప్రజలే ప్రాహీనిజ్ను వల్ల దురలవాట్లు నేర్చుకొని
చె:పోతున్నారు కాబట్టి వారి మేలు కొరకే ఇప్పుడు ఆప్రిన్సిపుల్ మార్పుకొనినట్లయితే
అంబి.లో ఏమీ తప్పులేదు. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రజాపరిపాలన వచ్చింది కాబట్టి ప్రజల
ఆధిపత్యానుగుణంగా విధానాలు మార్చవలసిన అవసరమున్నది.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విషయములో నేను కొంత మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఆంధ్ర
రాష్ట్రం సమస్య ఎంత అలభ్యము చేస్తే అంత మరస్పర విరోధాలు అవరోధాలు వీర్పడుటకు
అవకాశము వీర్పమంది. ముందు దేశవిభజన అలభ్యము చేసినందువలన ఏలాంటి
మరస్పర విరోధాలు పెరిగాయో ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సమస్యలలోనూ అలభ్యము చేసిన
ట్లయితే అలాంటి విరోధాలు ఆటంకాలు కలగడానికి వీలుంటుంది. కనుక సాధ్య
మైనంత త్వరలో విరోధముగా ఒక సులభమైన మార్గము ఆలోచించి మాకు ఆంధ్ర
రాష్ట్రము ఇచ్చుట చాలా సులభంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్రుల చిరకాల
వాంఛ తీర్చినవారవుతారు; కనుక మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారైన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు
ప్రధాన మంత్రి పండిత్ నెహ్రుగారితో ఈ విషయమున సంప్రదింపులు జరిపి దీనిని
విరోధముగా పరిష్కరించి ఆంధ్రులకు త్వరగా స్వరాష్ట్రము ఇప్పించవలసిన ప్రార్థ
నూన్నాను.

“తరువాత రోడ్లు విషయము గురించి, డేవలపు మెంటు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు గ్రామా
ల్లో మట్టిరోడ్లు వేస్తున్నారు. ఈ మట్టి రోడ్లను మరల హైవేస్ డిపార్టుమెంటు
వారు తీసుకోకపోవడంవల్ల ఆరోడ్లు త్వరలో పాడైపోయి రాకపోకలకు పనికిరాకుండా
అగుచున్నవి. కనుక ఈ రోడ్లను వేసిన ఒకటి, రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో హైవేస్ వారు
తీసుకొని మెటలింగు రోడ్లను వేసినట్లయితే ఇవి ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగకరముగా ఉం
టాయి, లేకపోయిన ఆరోడ్లను అట్లానే విడిచివెట్టినట్లయితే అవి ఏమీ ప్రయోజన
ముండదు.

“తరువాత మా నియోజక వర్గములో ఎన్నేట్లు తాలూకు చెరువులు, కాలువలు
మరమ్మత్తు చేసేటప్పుడు, అక్కడ చెరువు మరమ్మత్తు చేస్తే, కాలువ మరమ్మత్తు చేయకపోవ
డనూ లేక కాలువ మరమ్మత్తుచేస్తే చెరువు మరమ్మత్తు చేయక పోవడమరిజరుగుతూంది.
ఈ కాలువలలో ఎక్కువ సిబ్బు ఉంటుంది. అది తీసివేస్తేనేగాని నీరు సరిగా పారదు
చెరువు మరమ్మత్తు చేసికూడా ప్రయోజనముండదు. కనుక చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేసేట
ప్పుడు కాలువలు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల నీరు సరిగా రాక రైతులు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు.
గోపాలా పట్నంలో ఒక పెద్ద కాలువ ఉన్నది. ఈ కాలువను మరమ్మత్తు చేయకపోవ
డంవల్ల రైతులు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు కనుక వీటిని మరమ్మత్తు చేసేటప్పుడు సక్ర
మంగా చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju] [8th July 1952]

12-45
p.m.

“ రాయలసీమ వెనుకబడిన ప్రదేశముని కారణంచేత ఒక డెవలపు మెంటు బోర్డు ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. అదే మాదిరి, మా క్రికాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు గూడా వెనుక పడిన జిల్లాలు కనుక వీటికి కూడా ఒక డెవలపు మెంటు బోర్డు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో 77 ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు ప్రభుత్వమునకు సూచించబడినవి అని కలెక్టరుగారు చెప్పారు కాని ఈ బడ్జెటులో అవి ఏవీ తీసుకొన్నట్లు కనిపించదు. కనుక ఈ స్కీములు గూడా ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొనవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ మా విశాఖపట్నంలో పెరుకు మాత్రం ఒకే ఒక అకకట్ట తయారు అగుచున్నదని బడ్జెటులో చూపారు. కాని ఇది ఇదివరకే నాలుగు సంవత్సరాల క్రిందనే శాంక్షా అయినప్పటికీ సరిగా జరగడంలేదు. ఈ నాడు దానికి రెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు శాంక్షను చేశారు. కాని పని ఆలశ్యం చేస్తూ దాన్ని పొడిగించడం విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక దీన్ని త్వరలో ముగించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతం ఈ స్కీము ఒక్కటే బడ్జెటులో కనిపించుచున్నది.

“ ఇక కొత్త పనులు ఏవీ తలపెట్టుకుండా పాత పనులు మాత్రం చేస్తూ బడ్జెటు ఆ మాదిరి సవరించబడ్డది అని చెప్పారు. కాని కొత్త పనులు ఏవీ తీసుకోకపోయినప్పటికీ వ్యతిరేక ఆనేక కొత్త పనులు నేయడం చాలా విచారంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక ఈ కొత్త పనులు, బస్సు చార్జి హచ్చింపు ఇవన్నీ కూడా తీసివేసి ప్రాపొలిషన్ నడపించి ట్రైయింగ్ నిజంగా కాంగ్రెసుకు ఇప్పటికంటే ఎక్కువగా ఆదాయం ఎక్స్ ట్రాక్టు ఐలము ఐకమత్యము చేసుకుంటున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. లేకపోతే వ్యతిరేక పార్టీల వారికి అవకాశమిచ్చి దుష్ప్రచారానికి దారితీస్తారని మనవి చేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఇదివరకు ఉన్నటువంటి విదేశ ప్రభుత్వమువారు, కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతిపాదించుచున్నటువంటి బడ్జెటులకు, ఈ బడ్జెటుకు ప్రధాన విషయాలలో ఎంతమాత్రం తేడాలేదు. ఒక విధంగా చూచినట్లయితే ఈ బడ్జెటు వెనుకటి బడ్జెటులకన్న కూడా ప్రజలపట్ల నిర్ణయ ప్రదర్శించేదిగా ఉన్నది. ఈ బడ్జెటులో ఉన్నది ఒక్కటి మాత్రమే. అది ప్రజాసామాన్యంపై హెచ్చుతన్నులు విధించి, వారిపై మాయలేసంత బరువును రుద్దడం. గత అయిదు సంవత్సరాలు కాంగ్రెస్ వారు నిర్భాక్షిణ్యంగా, నిరంకుశంగా ఈ రాష్ట్రాన్ని పరిపాలించారు. వారిపాలన అంటే ప్రజలకు ముగము ముల్తిపోయింది. గత ఎన్నికలలో ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెస్ ఓడించారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఏదో ఒక విధంగా కాంగ్రెస్ ను కాజగ్ పాలాచాగారు తిరిగి అధికారంలోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడడమే తదత్యగా ప్రజలపై మరి నాలుగుకోట్ల రూపాయల వస్తుభారాన్ని విధించ బూనింది. ఇందువల్లనే సామాన్య ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమంటే భయపడుతున్నారని గుర్తించగోర్తాను. ఎన్నికలముందు కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రజలకు ఎక్స్ తీయటి కబుర్లు చెప్పారు. ఎక్స్ వాగ్దానాలు చేశారు. కాని వారిమాటలన్నీ నీటిలో మూటలైపోయాయి. వైగా హెచ్చు ప్రజలపై హెచ్చుతన్ను భారాన్ని రుద్దటానికి ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం సాహసించింది. ఈ తన్నులపైనే వి తరగతి ప్రజలపై విధించ దలచుకున్నదో సభ్యులు గమనించగోర్తాను. ఈ పన్నులలో అధికభాగం సామాన్య ప్రజలమీద, మధ్య తరగతివారిపైనే పడుతుంది. విభ్రయాపాయలకు మించి శిస్తు చెల్లించేరైతే పన్ను, బస్ లలో ప్రయాణించేసే సామాన్య జనంపై పన్ను.

8th July 1952]

[Sri T. Potharaju]

ఏవైనా నీటి సదుపాయ విన్యాసాలేదీ అక్కడ ఉన్న ప్రభుత్వము, ఈ పన్నులన్నీ ఇచ్చుకొనేదెవరు? గ్రామాలలో ఉండే రైతులు, కూలీలు చేసుకొని బ్రతికేవారు. కాంగ్రెస్ వారి ప్రజాస్వామంబే ఇదే. ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ఎన్ని కలముందు ఏమి చెప్పారు? ఎర్రరహిత సమాజాన్ని సృష్టిస్తామని, కలిగిఉన్న వారినుంచి హక్కుపన్నులు వసూలుచేసి పేదవారి సౌకర్యాలకొరకు ఖర్చుపెడతామని, ఇంకా ఏనేకో ఒరగ పెడతామని చెప్పారు. కాని ఈనాడు వారు చేయదలచినదేమిటి? పేదవాడి జేబులోనుంచి ఇంకా ఎక్కువ లాగడానికివారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద ఖాస్సాములున్నారు; లక్షాధికారులున్నారు; పెట్టుబడిదారులున్నారు; పెద్ద పెద్ద మిల్లు యజమానులున్నారు; ఈదేశంనుంచి లక్షలాది కోట్లాది రూపాయలు లాభంగా సంపాదించుకొని పోతున్న విదేశ పారిశ్రామికులున్నారు; వారిదగ్గర నుంచా కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు పన్నులు వసూలుచేయదలచినది. కాదు; వారంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి భయం. వీరికి లాభముగా ఉండేవారెవరు గ్రామాలలోని నిరుపేదలైన, ఆదాయరహిత రైతు, కూలీ ప్రజలు. వారినే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నెత్తిమీద మొత్త నుద్దమిస్తోంది. ఈ పన్నులు విధించడంతో కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రజలకిచ్చిన వాగ్దా నాలను భంగచేయడం కాదా అని ఈ మంత్రివర్గంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ పన్నులు విధించి తిరిగి కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ఏ కథగా ప్రజలవద్దకు పోగలరని అడుగు తున్నాను. ఈ పన్నులను విధించి వారు తిరిగి ఎన్ని కలకు రాగలరా అని అడుగు తున్నాను. ఈనాడు కారణంతరాల గలచిన ఈ 1952 ముది కాంగ్రెస్ వారిలో తిరిగి ఎన్ని కలుపెట్టినట్లయితే అధమం సూరువుంది ఓడి పోతారనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

“పోతే ఈ బడ్జెటులో ప్రజల జీవప్రమాణాన్ని పెంచటానికి, జాతీయ ఆదాయాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచటానికి ఏమైనా కృషి జరిగిందా అంటే అది లేదు. పద్ధతాత పద్ధతులలో బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల అడుగుజాడలలో ప్రజాభిమతాన్ని అంకంక్షించే వారమని చెప్పకొనే కాంగ్రెస్ వారేనా ఈ బడ్జెటును తయారుచేసినదనే సందేహం కలుగుతోంది. అటు వ్యవసాయరంగంలోగాని, ఇటు పారిశ్రామిక రంగంలోగాని ఎటువంటి విప్లవాత్మకమైన మార్పులను తెచ్చేదిగా లేదీ బడ్జెటు. వైద్య సామాన్య ప్రజలను వీల్చి పిండే పన్నుల విధింపు ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రసంగంలో తెలుపబడింది. ఈ అదనపు పన్నులను విధించుటకు కారణములను తెలుపుచు ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్యులు ఈ సందర్భం వస్తువుల ధరలు తగ్గలవని అందుచేత కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి, ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికివచ్చే ఆదాయపుపన్ను (Income-tax), అయ్యకపు పన్ను (Sales tax) లలో గత సంవత్సరం వచ్చినదానికన్న తక్కువ రావచ్చునని అన్నారు. ధరలు తగ్గవనని, తగ్గుచున్నవిని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రతినిధులు అంటున్నారంటే చాలా ఆశ్చర్యం కలుగుతోంది. ధరలు తగ్గింపు ఏమన్నా జరిగితే అది కాగితాలమీదనే కనపిస్తోంది కాని ఏ కొనుగోలుదారు తక్కువ ధరలకు నిత్యావసరవస్తువులను నేకరించుకొనలేక పోతున్నాడు. ధరల తగ్గుదల అనేది వ్యాపారస్తులు, పెట్టుబడిదారులు. దొంగచాటుగా అధిక లాభాలు ఆర్జించుటకు చేస్తున్న ప్రచారము కాని నేరమీకాదు. ఈ ప్రచారానికి లొంగిపోయి ప్రభుత్వంవారు కలట్రోల్లను తొలగిస్తే దొంగమార్కెటులో చాలా లాభం సంపాదించుకొనవచ్చును కదా అనే ఆశయే దీనికి కారణం.

“ఆదాయపుపన్ను వసూలులోవరనే అయ్యకపుపన్ను వసూలు చేయడంలో కూడా చాలా అవకాశము కలున్నాయి. ఎంతోమంది వర్తకులు అధికారులతో వాటాబీ వడి తక్కువ పన్నులు చెల్లిస్తున్నారు. ఈ పన్ను విషయంలో ఎగవేతలు లేకుండా సైకనుముగా వసూలుచేసినట్లైతే మరి వదికోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు హక్కు ఆదాయం

[Sri T. Potharaju]

[8th July 1952]

రాగలదనడంలా ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కాని వ్యాపారస్తులవద్దనుంచి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వస్తులను సరిగా వసూలుచేయటంలేదు. అమ్మకపు వస్తును వసూలుచేయటం వలన వర్తకులకే లాభంకాని వేరు కాదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో వర్తకులు తప్పు, అంచనాలను ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ లోటుపాటులను సవరించుటకు బడులు పేదరైతులమీద వస్తులు విధించడం అన్యాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలనా ఖర్చులనుకూడా చాలావరకు తగ్గించుకోవచ్చు. ఉదాహరణగా గవర్నరుకింద దాదాపు ఎనిమిది లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చు ఆవుతోంది. దీతం క్రింద 60 వేలు, భత్యంక్రింద 50 వేలు, సిబ్బందిక్రింద మొత్తం, ప్రయాణాలకు ఇంకెంతో ఈ విధంగా లక్షలాదిరూపాయలు అలంకారప్రాయమైన గవర్నరుమీద ఖర్చుపెట్టడం న్యాయంకాదు. భారత దేశంలోని వీడ ప్రజలు ఇంత హెచ్చు ఖర్చులను ఇవ్వకోలేరని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ఈ మొత్తంలో సగం తగ్గించినాకూడా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం వందలాది ఎకరాలభూమిని కొత్తగా సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరాగలమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇదేవిధంగా పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటులోకూడా చాలా అదనంగా ఖర్చులు చేస్తున్నారు. దమన సిలితోనే కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రజలను పాలించడంకోసం గర్వించవలసిన విషయం. ఇటువంటి రాజసిలితో వీ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలను సలను పొందలేదు. గత అయిదేండ్లుగా జరిపిన దౌర్జన్యాలవలనే ఆంధ్రదేశంలో కాంగ్రెస్ కు పట్టినగరిని ప్రభుత్వం మరిచిపోయినారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజాధిప్రాయమేమో గుర్తించకుండా నిరంకుశంగా పాలించడం న్యాయంకాదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రజలను బెడంచి రాజ్యపాలన చేయలేరని వారికి సవినయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలు లెన్నలిండి, కట్టుగడ్డ లేకుండా చాడవడుతుంటే, ఇంకా వారిపైన హెచ్చుతన్ను వారాన్ని వేయడం మానుకొనవలసినదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. భూమి శిస్తుపైన సర్చార్జి విధించుటలో ప్రభుత్వము వారు కొంత ఉదారబుద్ధితో ఉండవలసినది కోరుచున్నాను. 50 రూపాయలు చెల్లించే రైతుపైన సర్చార్జివేయి బూసడం న్యాయంకాదు. అటువంటి చిన్న రైతులకు చూపాంతాలలో భూవసతి చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. వీ చూడు, నాలుగు ఎకరముల భూవసతిగలవారిమీదనే ఈ వస్తు భారంపడుతుంది. కాబట్టి భూమి శిస్తుపైన సర్చార్జి విధించే కనీస మొత్తము 150 రూపాయలుగాని, 200 రూపాయలుగాని ఉండునట్లు పరిమితిని పెంచవలసినది ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇదేవిధంగా బెటర్ మెంటు వస్తు విధించినను పేదరైతులకు చాలా నష్టం సంభవిస్తుంది. పెద్ద భూవసతియన్న భూస్వాములవద్దనుంచి ఈ వస్తు వసూలుచేసినట్లయితే ఒక సబబు సందర్భంగా ఉంటుందికాని, కొద్దిపాటి భూమి ఉన్నవారిమీద హెచ్చుతన్ను విధించినట్లైతే వారు వెల్లించుకోలేరు. ఇంత హెచ్చుతన్ను ఇవ్వకొనే కన్న తమకు వివిధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయ నవసరంలేదని రైతులనిపించుటకే ఈ వస్తు విధించే ఉద్దేశం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కలిగినదా అని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ వస్తు అధివృద్ధివస్తుగాక అధివృద్ధి నిరోధకవస్తుగా మరిపోగలదేమోననే సందేహము నాకు కలుగుతోంది. అంతేకాకుండా కేవలం వర్షంమీద ఆధారపడి ఉండే పెట్ట పాంతాలలోని చెరువులను, ఇతర జలాధారాలను వాగుచేయించి నప్పుడు అక్కడి రైతులపై ఈ వస్తును విధించరాదని కోరుచున్నాను. పేదరైతులను అనేక కష్టనష్టాలకు గురికావించేవస్తు అనేకారణంచేత నేను ఈ బెటర్ మెంటు ట్యాక్సును విధించుటను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. రైతులపైన, బస్ ప్రయాణీకులపైన వస్తులు విధించడమనేది మేము బలపరచము. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇప్పుడు వసూలుచేస్తున్న

8th July 1952]

[Sri T. Potharaju]

పన్నులనే ఎక్కువశ్రద్ధతోను, జాకయాకతతోను వసూలు చేసినట్లైతే ఆదాయంలో ఎటువంటి తగ్గుదల ఉండదు. ఆదేవిధంగా మధ్యపానంవంటి ప్రజాదరణలేని కార్యకలాపాలను మానుకొన్నచో ఎంతో ఆదాయంవచ్చును. ఈ నాడు ఆదాయంలో వచ్చునని ఎంచబడుతున్న లోటు ఎన్నడూరారు.

“ఇక ఇరిగేషన్ వసతుల విషయంలో ఆంధ్రదేశం చాలా వెనుకబడి ఉన్న 1 p.m. విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో నీటి వనరులులేక దాదాపు ప్రతిసంవత్సరం డ్రామ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతున్నాయి. ఈ సంవత్సరం రాయలసీమలోను, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలోని మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోను డ్రామం నిలయ తాండవం చేస్తున్నదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలిసినప్పటికీ ఆయా తాలూకాలలో నీటి వనరులను వివ్వాబు చేయడానికి వెళ్ళుకోవద్దగ్గ ప్రయత్న మేమీ జరుగుట లేదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇరిగేషన్ వసతులను కలుగజేయుటలోను, విద్యుత్తుకి స్క్రీములను అమలు జరుపుటలోను ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు, గత అయిదేండ్ల నుంచి ఉన్న కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంపులపట్టి సంతోషి ప్రేమతో వర్తించుచున్నారని గుర్తించుకోవలెను. ప్రజలను ఈవిధంగా హామీకట్టిపో మాడడంవల్ల కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రజలకు దూరమైపోతారని, వారిచేత గతానికి గురికావలసిన వారపుతారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని మునిసిపాలిటీలకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారుచేయుచున్న సహాయాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచించినట్లైతే చాలావరగా జనకంగాఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశంలోఉన్న మునిసిపాలిటీలలో నీటి అని చెప్పతగినదైనా నగరముంటే అది ఒక్క బెజవాడేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బెజవాడ నగరంలో రెండులక్షల జనాభా ఉన్నది. అయినప్పటికీ ఆనగరంలో సరిఅయిన మంచినీటి సరఫరా సిస్టమ్ గాని, మురుగునీరుపోయే డ్రైనేజ్ గాని లేవు. అనేక పర్యాయాలు ఈ లోపములను గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవానికి మునిసిపాలిటీవారు, ప్రజలు తెలియజేసుకొన్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి సహాయము చేయలేదు. ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ సమస్యలు కలుగజేయడానికి ఒక కమిటీని వేసినారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేసి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అందజేశారు. కాని ఆ ప్రభుత్వం కమిటీవారికి రిపోర్టులో సూచించినట్లు బెజవాడ మునిసిపాలిటీగురించి ఏమియుచేయలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలోని మునిసిపాలిటీలపట్ల మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం చూపించుచున్న అశ్రద్ధవల్ల ప్రజలు వారిని ద్వేషిస్తారని ఎంత త్వరగాగుర్తించే అంతమంచిది. అదేవిధంగా కృష్ణానదిపైన బెజవాడపట్ల చిన్నవంతెన కట్టుటకు అనేక పర్యాయాలు ఆంధ్రదేశం ప్రయత్నించుచున్నట్లు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. నాకుముందు బెజవాడ నియోజకవర్గాన్ని గత అసెంబ్లీలో రిప్రజెంటు చేసినటువంటి శ్రీ కాశేశ్వర రావు పంతులుగారు ఈవిషయంగురించి అనేకపర్యాయములు అప్పటి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేశారు. ఎక్కి తర్జనభర్తనలు జరిగినప్పటికీ ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ వంతెన విషయమై ఎటువంటిచర్య తీసుకొనలేదు. బెజవాడనగరంపట్ల మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విధమైన అశ్రద్ధచూపడంమంచిదికాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ బడ్జెటులో ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క జీవనప్రమాణాన్ని పెంచే కార్యకలాపాలేమీ సూచించ బడలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్కృతామి సంస్కరణగురించి ఇంతవరకు తీర్మానాలతోనే సంతృప్తి పడినదిగాని, వాటిని కార్యరూపంలో పెట్టలేదు. మేము ఏదైనా సంస్కరణలుచేయమంటే కమ్యూనిస్టులకు, రష్యా, నెహ్రూ

[Sri T. Potharaju]

[8th July 1952]

లే కనిపిస్తాయని, అదేకాలంలోని పథ్యాలను అనాలోచితంగా అనుసరించ జూస్తారని నిందించవచ్చు. అందువల్లనే నేను ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గొప్పగా, పెనా దేశాలలోని ఘో సంస్కరణల విధానాలను కాకి, ఈ దేశంలోని ఒక భాగమైనటువంటి కాష్మీరులో ఈనాడు షేక్ అబ్దుల్లా అతులుజరిపిన సంస్కరణలవైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అచరణలో పెట్టగలదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“హరిజన్-స్థరణ విషయంలోనూడా కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు విశేషమైన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎంతమంది హరిజనులకు ఇంతవరకు ఇండ్ల స్థలాలు ఇచ్చినారని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో హరిజనులు సాగు చేసుకొనుచున్న భూములను గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూమిని ఇవ్వడ మనే మిషన్ తీసివేసుకొని వాటిని తమంతటతాము సాగుచేసుకొనసలువంటి వారికి ఇచ్చినారు. ఇటువంటి విధానాలవల్ల అధిక అహారోత్పత్తి వివిధంగా జరుగుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించగోరాను.

“ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కమ్యూనిస్టులు దేశంలో అరాచకాన్ని కలుగజేస్తారని అటు న్నది. అందులో ఎంతమాత్రం సబబు లేదు. ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి కలిగించేవి ప్రభుత్వమేకాని కమ్యూనిస్టులుకాదు. ప్రజాధిపత్యానికి విరుద్ధంగా ప్రవర్తించు చున్నందువలన కాంగ్రెస్ వారిని వారు విరూపితుచేసిన ప్రభుత్వములను ప్రజలు ద్వేషి స్తున్నారు. దేశంలో అరాచకం అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోతున్నాయంటే వాటికి కారణం కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారేకాని ఇతరులకారని మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I regret I am unable to find myself in agreement with the Budget. There are quite a number of reasons for that, of which I may mention a few. There is no proposal for retrenchment. There is no persuasion brought to bear on the Government of India to part with larger amounts of contribution to this State. The iniquitous imposition of further taxation is another burden. Steps have not been taken to decentralise powers. The allotment made for the Backward Classes is too small. There is no attempt to put a check upon corruption that is widespread in the State.

“Getting back to these points in the order mentioned, I may bring to the notice of the Government the imperative necessity for using the axe. It is true that departments or establishments tend to grow out of size, beyond control, but this Government, as every other Government, should have the axe ready to be applied to pare down the expenditure periodically. No such attempt seems to have been made for some years past; probably no Minister thought it was his responsibility. It is time that something is done to bring down the expenditure, as it is scandalously talked about throughout the State. Many members have criticized it as shocking wastage and some as colossal wastage.

“Now, Sir, regarding the attempts made by the Government of the State to get more funds for the State out of allocations made under income-tax contributions and also out of the subventions that are expected by the States from the Government of India,

5th July 1952]

[Sri H. B. Ari Gowder]

I do not think, this Government used its persuasive powers, as was mentioned this morning, sufficiently well. If only the Government had retrenched expenditure and obtained more funds from the Government of India, there would not have been any necessity for additional taxation. As it is, I think, they are putting the last straw on the camel's back.

" Regarding decentralization of powers, everybody expected, before we attained Independence, that the people would have more freedom, more powers and real Independence. But, now it is worse than ever before. More powers should have been given or transferred to the district or local bodies, or some new bodies—liaison bodies—should have been created, for the transfer of powers from the State to the districts. (At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) During the British period, States had to be as large as they were for autonomous administration, but there is no such necessity for continuing the size of the autonomous States as they were before. Smaller units would be much better.

" In regard to the allotment for the Backward Classes, I regret very much to point out that the allotment has been far too small. This should be raised to a crore, if not more, and if that is not raised, I am afraid, the Government will not have smooth-sailing in this House. I have heard many members from every side of the House belonging to the Backward Classes supporting the move for bigger allotment being made for the amelioration of the Backward Classes.

" Then, Sir, as regards corruption, I think every one knows that there is a parallel Government run by the gentlemen of the underworld. Usually regarding corruption, the law lays emphasis on the wrong side. It means bribery or giving some gratification to somebody in authority for small favours. But actually the emphasis should be on the correct side, that is, using every possible means of extorting money from the poor public by intimidation, victimization, blackmail and a hundred and one different ways. These are the people that are actually ruling the country now and the States also. Everybody knows it but nobody seems to take any interest in it. It is not impossible to bring it under control or at least a considerable measure of control. I cannot say it can be checked cent per cent, but it can certainly be checked to a very large extent by bringing in a Bill called the anti-Corruption Bill. Such a Bill is absolutely necessary, for framing rules and regulations for making it very difficult for the gentlemen of the underworld to have their own way. Sir, I have a few more remarks to offer, but I am afraid, it is getting rather late."

* SRI P. RANGA REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in presenting the Budget has rightly claimed it to be a privilege for him to present this Budget to this newly elected House. I for one rightly feel that it is equally the privilege of every Member of this House to take part in this Budget discussion. I have been watching the speeches of hon. Members

[Sri P. Ranga Reddi]

[8th July 1952]

on this side and on the other side of the House for the last three days and it appears to me that the discussion on the Budget is found to be the right occasion to discuss everything, not only of this State, but of the entire country and the continent. Sir, I for one wish to confine myself to the problems facing Rayalaseema, the area from which I come. When I speak of problems relating to Rayalaseema, naturally I feel that it is my duty to refer to the famine, the grimmest of its type and the worst of its type, that we have undergone during the last six or seven months. When I think of the various relief measures and the relief we got not only from the Government but also from various other non-official organizations and other individuals, I feel it is my duty to express my grateful thanks particularly to the Press which has correctly depicted the gruesome tales of the sufferings of the Rayalaseema people. They were mostly responsible to let the world know what type of famine was there. So, Sir, we are really very grateful to those who have come to our aid during this period of distress. I should thank not only this Government but also the previous Government for having realized the gravity of the famine situation at the right time and for having taken various steps for according relief to the people of Rayalaseema. First of all, the Hon. Finance Minister has pointed out, that in giving this relief the Government have not followed the principles laid down in the Famine Code which are generally applied to these areas, under similar adverse seasonal conditions. That was really a very good step. Had they merely followed the usual Famine Code and granted the relief according to that Code, I think, in the present circumstances, there would have been a greater famine and the Government would have done the greatest injustice to the people of Rayalaseema.

“ Now, Sir, as regards the relief measures themselves, many minor irrigation works and road works were taken up and subsistence loans were granted; also for relieving drinking water scarcity, new wells were sunk where there was need and old wells were deepened wherever it was found an immediate necessity. I should really congratulate the Government on having come forward and taken these various steps. But the actual difficulty and the trouble arose with the people who were put in charge of conducting these relief measures. In every aspect of these relief measures—let it be irrigation work, or road work, or the grant of subsistence loans, or loans for sinking wells—great injustice was done and I am sorry to say that the Government have failed to prevent injustice being done. In this connexion, I would like to mention one or two instances. In regard to minor irrigation works the Government ordered that estimates should be prepared. Naturally, the Collector should have asked the Tahsildar to prepare the estimate for a particular irrigation work. The Tahsildar without going to the spot, or considering what kind of work should be immediately taken up, ordered that the bund of a small tank—we call it a kunta—should be strengthened. The name of that tank is Kalanarasukunta. The bund of that kunta was converted into a pucca metalled road a few years ago and there was

5th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ranga Reddi]

no bund for strengthening. The Tahsildar without actually going to the spot—I cannot say exactly whether it was the Tahsildar—ordered an estimate to be prepared to strengthen the bund of the kunta. Accordingly, an estimate was prepared for Rs. 2,000 or more and the work was entrusted to a particular contractor. Fortunately, the Revenue Board Member was to visit that place during the course of the week and the Tahsildar asked the contractor to go there and start the work immediately; but when the contractor went to the workspot, he actually found the bund to be a pucca metalled trunk road and there was no work for him to carry on as mentioned in the contract. Still it was a work which was ordered to be completed and it was intended to give relief to the coolies! So, the contractor was compelled to take up the work and ultimately he had to dig up some mud from the bed of the kunta and put it on the trunk road. What happened was, it became a nuisance to cart and motor traffic, so much so that the Highways Engineer went to the extent of giving a notice to the contractor to remove the mud from the road and put it back into the bed of the kunta. I am merely pointing out that such things have happened. If really some other tank which really needed repair, was taken up, it would have really been a great relief.

“Again, Sir, in the matter of roads also, similar things happened. They should have taken up better and more useful village roads for giving relief to the people. Of course, I have to thank the Government for what little they have done and I have no objection to the road works. What I wish to impress on the Government is, had the local officials taken care to take the co-operation of non-officials in the matter of selection of these minor irrigation or road works, the Government would have done better and the relief would have gone to the people who really deserved and needed relief.

“Then, Sir, with regard to subsistence loans, I must say that these loans were really very helpful to the ryots. It is said that these loans are granted free of interest. But, I have to state real facts. The people who took these loans have paid not simple interest, but compound interest. In fact, even this compound interest had to be paid in advance by the people who took the loans. What actually happened was this. The ryot was made to approach the village officer, then the revenue inspector and then some other officer, with the result that he had to spend a small sum of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 at every stage. That means that at least 75 per cent of the people who got these loans have paid at least 10 per cent of the amount they actually received by way of loans. This is the sort of corruption that is going on and the Government could have easily prevented it. Had really the district authorities cared to bring these facts to the notice of the Government at the proper time, such things could have been prevented. But this was not done. In spite of all these things, I should say that the relief given by the Government was really commendable and they have done their best in giving relief to the people of Rayalaseema. But, I do not know how long we should go on depending on such relief.”

[8th July 1952]

1-15 * SRI VADIVELU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு
p.m. செலவு திட்டம் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான
நன்மையும் காணப்படவில்லை; குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்
கூடிய ஹரிஜனங்கள் பெரிய பெரிய மிராசதாரர்களுடைய மனைக்கட்டுகளில்
குடியிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் பிரதேசம் மிகவும் பன்
ளத்தாக்கான இடங்கள். அப்படி இருந்தும் எந்தவிதமான வசதியும்
அவர்களுக்கு இதுவரையிலும் செய்து கொடுத்தது இல்லை. மகாத்மா
காந்தி வழி வந்ததாகச் சொல்லப்படும் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு
ஒன்றும் செய்யாதால் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறா
ர்கள். அவர்கள் வருஷம் பூராவும் வயலில் வேலை செய்து காலம் தள்ளவேண்
டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சாகுபடி முடிந்த பிறகு அறுவடை காலங்களில் அவர்
களுடைய உழைப்பிற்குத் தக்க ஊதியம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைத்ததாக இல்லை.
ஒரு நாளைக்கு வேலைக்குப் போகவில்லை யென்றால் அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையை
நடத்த முடியாமல் பட்டினியாகக் கிடக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. அவர்
களுக்கு சர்க்கார் அளித்திருக்கும் கல்வி வசதியோ மிக மிகக் குறைவு. ஹரி
ஜனங்களை பள்ளிகளுக்கு அனுப்பக்கூட வசதி இல்லாமல் மாடு மேய்த்து
காலம் தள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதிலிருந்து அவர்களை விரைவி
பதற்கு திட்டங்கள் இருந்தம்கூட அவர்கள் கஷ்டம் அனுபவித்துக் கொண்
டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தலைமுறை தலை
முறையாக அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு வந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை தஞ்சை மிராசு
தாரர்கள் அவர்களிடமிருந்து பரித்துக்கொண்டு விரைகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம்
பரிக்கப்படுவதால் பல ஆண்டுகளாக அனுபவித்து வந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்
பொழுது தெருவில் நின்று தவிக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் 15 இடங்களில் அவ்
விதம் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் பல தாலுகாக்களில் நடந்து
கொண்டுவருகின்றன. ஏதோ அவசர சட்டம் போடப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்
லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருக்கும் வீட்டை பரிக்கக்
கூடாது என்று ஒரு அவசர சட்டம் கொண்டு வரக்கூடாது என்பதை இந்த
சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக
சர்க்கார் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம்
செலவு செய்தும் இந்த விவசாய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தகுந்த ஊதியம் கிடைப்
பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டமும்
பஞ்சமும் பட்டினியும்தான் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் வேலை செய்தாலும் கூட
சரியானபடி அவர்களுக்குக் கூலி கிடைப்பதும் இல்லை. அப்படி கூலி கேட்டா
போலீஸ் படையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தெருக்களில் புகுந்து அடித்து
தன்ப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஹரிஜனங்கள்
கஷ்டம் அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். வேலை செய்து வரும்போதுகூட
போலீஸ் படையினர் வைத்து வேலை வாக்கி வருகிறார்கள். சில கிராமங்களில்
இவ்விதம் இப்பொழுதும் நடந்துவருகிறது. ராஜாஜி மந்திரி சபை ஏற்பட்ட
பிறகு கூட ஹரிஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை சுமுகமான முறையில்
நடத்த முடியவில்லை. இன்றைக்கு கிராமங்களில் பார்த்தாலும் மிராசதாரர்கள்
ஹரிஜனங்களை கட்டி வைத்து அடிக்கிறார்கள். செருப்பால் அடிக்கிறார்கள். அந்
தியும் நடந்து வருகிறது. இன்றும் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், D.S.P. கலெக்டர்
முதலிய அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் போய் முறையிட்டாலும் அவர்களும் கவனிப்
பது இல்லை. அவர்கள் இந்தப் பணக்காரர்கள் சார்பாகத்தான் நடந்து
கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் பல முதலாளிகளால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பல
துன்பங்களை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். எந்த விதமான
நன்மையையும் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவில்லை. கீழ் ஈசனூரில் சுமார் 16
ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகளைப்பிரித்து எரிந்து அவர்களை வெளியேற்றி இருக்
கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் தகவல் கொடுத்தும்
ஏன் அவர்கள் மீது இன்னும் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவில்லை என்று கேட்கி
றேன்? இப்பொழுது நாளுக்கு நாள் ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளும் தொழிலா
ளர்களும் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கை
களைப் பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சர்க்கார் பெரிய நில சவாந்தார்
களுக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் தான் நன்மை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களாக

5th July 1952]

[Sri Vadivelu]

இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தோன்றுகிறதே யொழிய ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு சென் றியம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்களாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. இதை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

“ 1946-ம் வருட தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்ன கூலிதான் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மிராசதார் களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்த ஒப்பந்தப்படி இன்றைக்கு அங்கே கூலி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. கூலி கேட்டால் பல ஹிம்சைகள் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். இந்த நிலையில் பலர் பலவிதமாக பேசிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப் பொழுது ஹரிஜன வெஸ்பேர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று ஒன்று வேலை செய்து வருவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இன்றைக்குப் பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் எந்த விதமான நன்மையையும் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சட்ட பூர்வமான எந்த உதவியையும் இதுவரையிலும் செய்யவில்லை.

“ இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் பல இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களை விவசாயியத் திற்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் வந்து விட்டது. பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை இன்றைக்கு வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி தடைபடும் என்பதை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப் போவதாக உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறது என்றும் அது தங்களுடைய கவனத்தில் இருக்கிறது என்றும் சொன்னார். அவ்விதம் விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யும் போது அது ஏழை விவசாயிகளை பாதிக்காமல் இருக்கும்படியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதில் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஜமீந்தாரி சட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. பல இடங்களில் ஜமீந்தார்கள் வாரிப்பணத்தை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் விவசாயிகள் தாங்கள் சாகுபடி செய்யும் நிலங்களை ஜமீந்தார்கள் தங்களுடைய பெயருக்கு எழுதி வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பொது வான நிலங்களையும் அவர்கள் விற்பிறுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த ஜமீந்தாரர்களுக்கும் இம்மாதார்களுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான கேஸ்கள் நடக்கின்றன. இந்த ஜமீந்தார் ஒழிப்பு சட்டம் வந்ததால் உண்மையில் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படவில்லை. ஒரு பலனையும் அவர்கள் அடையவில்லை.

“ இப்பொழுது வரப்போகும் புதிய பட்ஜெட்டில் பல்ஸ்க்கு புதிய வரி போடப்போவதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் ஏழைகளைத்தான் பாதிக்கும். முதலாளிகளையும் நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களையும் அது பாதிக்காது என்பதை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். நில வரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் இப்பொழுது முப்பது ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைவாக வரி செலுத்தும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த வரியைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை இந்த சபையை வெகு தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாமல் பசி, பஞ்சம், பட்டினி, வேலை இல்லா திண்டாட்டம் இவைகளில் அடிபட்டு துன்பப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மறுபடியும் அவர்களுக்கு வரி விதித்தால் அவர்களால் பொறுக்கமுடியாது. முப்பது ரூபாய்க்குக் கீழ் வரி செலுத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு வரி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று இருக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு நஷ்டம் $3\frac{1}{2}$ கோடி ரூபாய் தான் ஏற்படும். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அவ்விதம் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை பெரிய மிராசதாரர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலித்து விடலாம் என்பதை இந்த சபைக்கு முன்பாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.”

SRI H. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, during these three days I have been watching with gratefulness the kind references made to Rayalaseema by several members. Rayalaseema has come into prominence on account of famine, if on no

[Sri H. Ramalinga Reddi]

[8th July 1952]

other account. The Government have spent about five to six crores of rupees on famine relief measures and so they have to present a deficit Budget and proposals for levying new taxes. As was suggested by the Raja of Chettinad, this Government must induce the Central Government to bear the entire expenditure on famine relief. The present is the most inopportune time to levy a surcharge on land revenue. There is a downward trend in the market. The prices of agricultural produce have gone down very much. A bale of cotton which was selling at about Rs. 450 two months ago is now selling at about Rs. 250. The price of groundnut has decreased by about fifty per cent. The levy of a surcharge at this time will hit the ryots very hard.

" Rayalaseema has been considered as a black spot in this State, and unless it is developed, I am afraid there will be famines recurring for ever. The Tungabhadra scheme has been in the offing for the past one hundred years. A beginning has been made in 1945. Work is proceeding apace and the first stage of the scheme will be completed shortly. But the entire scheme is not going to be executed now. If the high level canal is taken up, it will provide water for raising a second crop in the area which will be irrigated by the low level canal. It will irrigate some lands in Bellary district and a portion of Anantapur taluk. There is an urgent need to take up the High Level Canal. There is an impression that this Government are not putting sufficient pressure on the Government of India to take up this work.

" Electric current has been taken to Bellary district from the Jog Falls. High-tension wire has been drawn from the Jog Falls to Adoni, a distance of about three hundred miles. Villages *en route* have not been supplied with electric current, even though there is an incessant demand for it. It does not involve any large expenditure. All that is necessary to supply electric current to those villages is the installation of a small transformer for each village or a group of villages.

" I find that no provision has been made in the Budget for rural water supply. Scarcity of drinking water is very acute in Bellary district. The magnitude of the scarcity can be imagined when I say that teachers and doctors in local board service refuse to serve in some villages of that district due to the acute scarcity of drinking water. Many villages depend upon rain-fed tanks for supply of drinking water. There is water in the tanks only for a few months. For the rest of the year, the villagers have to travel a distance of three to five miles to fetch a pot of water. This problem has been neglected and no provision has been made for it in this Budget. I earnestly request the Government to give some relief in this direction.

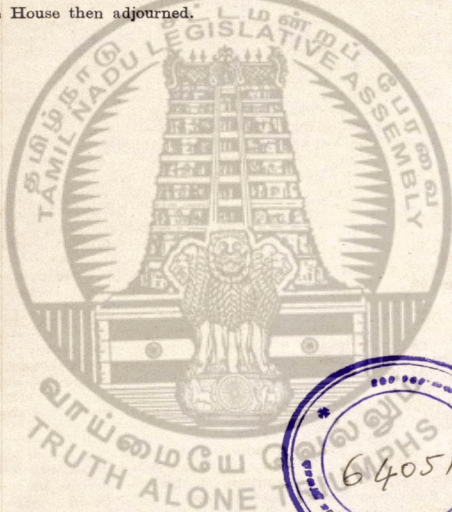
" For the Bhairavanitippa project in the Rayadrug taluk, only Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the Budget, whereas the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 1 crore. I submit that the provision is meagre. Under the Budget heads also, the allotment for Rayalaseema is very meagre. Out of 66 works that have been sanctioned

8th July 1952] [Sri H. Ramalinga Reddi]

for the whole State, only 9 are in Rayalaseema. In every respect there is a good case for giving preference to the development of Rayalaseema over other places. So long as this area remains undeveloped, we cannot eradicate famine and I am afraid the State Budget will always be a deficit one."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I adjourn the House to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 9th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.



LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN CITY.

ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras.
CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras.
THE SOUTH INDIA SAIVA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Madras.
VENKATARAMA & Co., Madras.
V. PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, Madras.
V. RAMASAMY SASTRULU & SONS, Madras.
OTTUMAI OFFICE, Madras-17.
M. DORAISAWMY MUDALIAR & Co., Madras.

IN MUFASSAL.

THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES COMPANY, B.S. Puram, Coimbatore district.
D. SREEKRISHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
HINDUSTAN DIARY PUBLISHERS, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
THE MANAGER, Gramodharana, Buckinghampet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
B. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Madurai, Madurai district.
K. P. AHMED KUNHI & Bros., Cannanore, Malabar district.
P. K. BROTHERS, Kozhikode (South Malabar).
A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
TIMES MODERN MART, Salem, Salem district.
K. BHOLA RAO & Co., Mangalore, South Kanara district.
U. R. SHENOY & SONS, Mangalore, South Kanara district.
SRINIVAS & Co., Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.
V. S. VASAN & Co., Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.

IN OTHER STATES.

SREE ABHIRAVA VAIDYA SHARADA BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
THE BANGALORE BOOK CENTRE, Bangalore-2.
THE STANDARD BOOK DEPOT, Bangalore-2.
HARI GOVIND BOOK STALL, Baroda.
NEW BOOK COMPANY, Bombay.
THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
S. V. KAMAT, Kunta (North Kanara).
THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
CHAROTAR BOOK STALL, Anand (Gujarat).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE BOOK DEPOT, Lallaguda P.O., Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. M. JAGANATHAN, Nagercoil.
JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Poona.
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.